

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
28 June 2007 (28.06.2007)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2007/071255 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:

A61M 5/142 (2006.01) A61M 5/158 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/DK2006/000737

(22) International Filing Date:

22 December 2006 (22.12.2006)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

60/753,684	23 December 2005 (23.12.2005)	US
PA 2006 00103	24 January 2006 (24.01.2006)	DK
60/762,231	25 January 2006 (25.01.2006)	US
60/816,767	27 June 2006 (27.06.2006)	US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): UN-
OMEDICAL A/S [DK/DK]; Birkerød Kongevej 2,
DK-3460 Birkerød (DK).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): MEJLHEDE,
Signe, Thorning [DK/DK]; Bygaden 40, Kundby,
DK-4520 Svinninge (DK). MOGENSEN, Lasse, Wes-
seltoft [DK/DK]; Jacob Bulls Allé 100, 1., DK-2860

Søborg (DK). GYRN, Steffen [DK/DK]; Schaldemo-
sevej 6, 1.tv., DK-4100 Ringsted (DK). HØRDUM, Elo
[DK/DK]; Stenhavevej 14E, DK-2970 Hørsholm (DK).

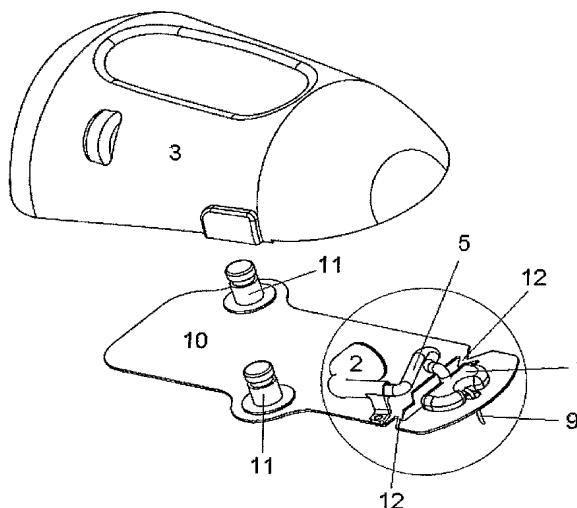
(74) Agent: ZACCO DENMARK A/S; Hans Bekkevolds Allé
7, DK-2900 Hellerup (DK).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY,
MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS,
RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI,
FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT,
RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: DEVICE FOR ADMINISTRATION



(57) Abstract: The application relates to a device for an intermittent or continuous administration of a therapeutical substance, such as insulin, comprising an injection part and a fluid delivery part (3,4) . The fluid delivery part normally comprises a reservoir (4) , transferal means e.g. in form of a pump and a house (3) , and the injection part normally comprises a base plate (10) , a cannula part (1,16) comprising a cannula (9) extending past the proximal side of the base plate and means for fixation of the base plate to the skin of the user. According to the application the device comprises a base plate (10) , a cannula part (1 , 1 b) comprising a body providing a through-going opening leading liquid to a cannula (9) which cannula (9) extends past the proximal side of the base plate (10) and means (21) for fixation of the base plate to the skin of the user wherein a flexible part is arranged in an area between the subcutaneously positioned section of the cannula (9) and the fluid delivery part (3, 4) .

WO 2007/071255 A1



Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Device for administration**The technical field**

The invention relates to a device for an intermittent or continuous
5 administration of a therapeutical substance, such as insulin, comprising an
injection part and a fluid delivery part. The fluid delivery part normally
comprises a reservoir, transferal means e.g. in form of a pump and a hose,
and the injection part normally comprises a base plate, a cannula part
10 comprising a cannula extending past the proximal side of the base plate and
means for fixation of the base plate to the skin of the user.

Prior art

Both EP-A1-1.527.792 and EP-A1-1.495.775 describe a medical device
comprising a transdermal access unit and a reservoir. The transdermal
15 access unit comprises transdermal access means for transporting a fluid
through a skin portion of a subject, and a mounting surface adapted for
application to the skin of the subject. The reservoir unit comprises a reservoir
adapted to contain a fluid drug and an outlet allowing the transdermal access
means to be arranged in fluid communication with an interior of the reservoir.
20 Also the device comprise means for expelling e.g. a pump which means
during use expels a fluid drug out of the reservoir and through the skin of the
subject via the transdermal access means. The transdermal access unit and
the reservoir unit further comprise releasable mating coupling means
allowing the reservoir unit to be secured to the transdermal access unit
25 during use. The object of the invention is to provide a skin mountable drug
delivery device or system which allows such a device or system to be used in
a convenient and cost-effective manner.

According to this document the insertion needle (113, 212 or 412) of the
30 described embodiments is pivotably arranged inside the needle housing and
can be moved between an extended and an extracted position. When the
injection needle is inserted it penetrates a membrane in order to penetrate

the skin of the subject. After the needle has been inserted there is no flexible effect in the system.

5 US 2004/0204673 A1 describes a lightweight and low cost fluid delivery device capable of adjustable and programmable fluid delivering; the device includes a housing that surrounds a reservoir chamber. A dispenser is in fluid communication with the reservoir chamber for dispensing the fluid from the reservoir in finite amounts. The dispenser is controlled by an electronic microcontroller of the fluid delivery device. The fluid delivery device further
10 includes a communication element that receives information from a remote control device not mechanically attached to the fluid delivery device of the present invention. Also included is an exit port assembly in fluid communication with the dispenser from which the liquid medication exits the fluid delivery device and enters the body of a mammalian patient
15 transcutaneously.

The housings 702, 802 can each be made from flexible material, or can be provided with flexible hinged sections that allow the fluid delivery device 10 to flex during patient movement to prevent detachment and aid in patient
20 comfort but there are no directions as to how such a hinged section should be constructed.

The invention

25 The object of the invention is to provide a device for delivering fluid including a pump, a reservoir and an injection part which device assures less discomfort to the wearer during use. The devices according to the present invention are constructed with means to reduce the transferal of actions from the relatively heavy delivering part to the injection part when the delivering
30 part is affected by touches or movements.

According to claim 1 the invention comprises a device for delivering fluid comprising an injection part and a fluid delivery part where the fluid delivery

part comprises a reservoir, transferal means e.g. in form of a pump and a house, and the injection part comprises a base plate, a cannula part comprising a body providing a through-going opening leading liquid to a cannula which cannula extends past the proximal side of the base plate and
5 means for fixation of the base plate to the skin of the user wherein a flexible part is arranged in an area between the subcutaneously positioned section of the cannula and the fluid delivery part.

10 That a part is flexible means that it is resilient, able to be deformed without breaking, non-rigid, it is not purely a rigid material moving from one position to another, it has a certain degree of elasticity such that when one end of the flexible part is subjected to external influencing factors e.g. pushing and pulling effects these external effects are not transferred directly to the cannula when the cannula is inserted but the effects are at least partly
15 absorbed. The flexibility need not be a result of the material characteristic but can be a result of the physical structure of the material e.g. the material is corrugated or the like. As the delivery part is susceptible for external influencing factors such as pulling and pushing effects when the user is moving around, it is desirable that these effects are not transferred to the
20 cannula which is positioned through the user's skin. The flexible part will at least partly absorb these effects and assure that the cannula is not influenced i.e. pulled out or moved around thereby causing discomfort or pain for the user.

25 According to one embodiment the flexible part is integrated in the base plate according to this embodiment the base plate can be constructed either partially or completely by a flexible material.

30 According to a second embodiment the flexible part is integrated in the body of the cannula part providing a through-going opening leading liquid to a cannula according to this embodiment the body of the cannula part can be constructed either partially or completely by a flexible material.

According to a third embodiment the flexible part is integrated in the fluid delivery part.

5 According to a fourth embodiment the flexible part is a separate unit placed between the fluid delivery part and the injection part. According to this embodiment the separate unit can be constructed either partially or completely by a flexible material.

10 That the cannula part and/or a base plate and/or a separate unit is/are constructed partially by a flexible material can mean that a fraction of the full area of the part/plate/unit is e.g. made by a different material or made with a structure such as holes, which structure increases the elasticity of the material in one or more dimensions. If the part/plate/unit is constructed completely by a flexible material the choice of material together with the
15 dimensions of the material e.g. the thickness of the part/plate/unit and/or the form of the periphery will define the flexibility.

A suitable flexible material for each of the mentioned units would be an elastomer.
20

When the flexible part is a separate unit it forms an interface between the injection part and the delivery part thereby providing a flexible transition which provides absorption of the transferable effects originating from the weight and volume of the fluid delivery device.
25

According to one embodiment the fluid delivery part and the injection part can be separated and rejoined.

30 According to one embodiment the base plate is provided with fastening means for connecting and disconnecting of the delivery device extending from the distal side of the base plate.

According to one embodiment the house of the fluid delivery part also provides a house for the injection part.

5 When the house is provided by the fluid delivery part it is possible for the user to visually check the complete fluid path as the house of the fluid delivery part can provide a fully removable protective cover. Also it is possible to create the flexible base part without a house or protective cover which could make the base part less flexible.

10 According to one embodiment the flexible part is constructed of an area with reduced material dimensions. "Reduced material dimensions" could be both reduction of thickness i.e. "height" of the material and reduction of transverse section i.e. "width" of the material.

15 According to a second embodiment the flexible part is constructed of an area made by a softer and more flexible/elastic material.

20 According to a third embodiment the flexible part is constructed of an area made of a material which by its form has an ability for extension and compression such as a material being pleated or folded or corrugated.

According to one embodiment the cannula and the delivery part are not interconnected by non-flexible areas.

25 According to one embodiment a fluid tight connection leading fluid from the reservoir to the cannula is formed when the delivery part and the injection part are joined together.

30 According to one embodiment the access of micro organisms to the reservoir of the fluid delivery part during periods when the fluid delivery part and the injection part are separated is prevented as the opening to the reservoir is blocked when the two parts are separated.

According to one embodiment the reservoir has two positions, a first position and a second position, in the first position the outlet from the reservoir is blocked with a first barrier which is not permeable for microorganisms and the inlet of the through-going opening in the cannula part is blocked with a
5 second barrier which is not permeable for microorganisms, in the second position an open fluid connection is formed between the reservoir and the through-going opening in the cannula part by passing the first and the second barrier. According to this embodiment one or both of the barriers comprise a material which can be penetrated by a needle-like object where
10 the opening close on retraction of the needle-like object. The needle-like object can be blunt or sharp-pointed. One or both of the barriers can comprise a hard surface which is moved forming an opening in the area positioned between the outlet of the outlet pipe and the inlet of the through-going fluid path.

15

According to one embodiment the means for fixation of the base plate to the skin of the user comprises a mounting pad adhered to the proximal side of the base plate and/or to the proximal side of the cannula part.

20 According to one embodiment the base plate has the form of a lattice with a peripheral coherent part and one or more bars interconnecting the peripheral part. The base plate can have a round or oval peripheral part and the bars have one end attached to the peripheral area and a second end attached to a central area. The base plate can have three or more bars.

25

According to one embodiment the base plate is not provided with a cannula holding part before use e.g. the base plate is provided with an opening through which a cannula holding part can be inserted.

According to one embodiment the cannula at one end is provided with a body which body comprises solid walls and a protective seal protecting the fluid entrance to the cannula.

- 5 According to one embodiment injection part comprising the base plate is provided with a first part of a cannula part acting as positioning controller for a second part which second part comprises a cannula and is to be inserted with an injection needle.
- 10 The cannula can be inserted with an inserter device provided with means corresponding to the surface of the base plate, and when said means of the inserter device are combined with the corresponding surface of the base plate, the inserter device is positioned in such way that the cannula, e.g. a cannula including a body, is inserted predictably and correct in relation to the
- 15 base part. E.g. a first part of the cannula part is provided with means for locking a second part in a desired position.

According to one embodiment the base plate is unreleasably connected to a mounting pad.

20

- A "reservoir" is the part of a device where the liquid is held, the liquid being any kind of medication which has to be delivered to the patient in a certain amount at certain time intervals. The "delivery part" is the part of the device which holds a liquid storage and assures transport of the liquids to the
- 25 injection part by pumping and e.g. controlling the amount of added liquid. The "injection part" defines a kind of port which is fastened to the users skin and provided with means e.g. a cannula for transferring the liquid to the user and the injection part do not comprise any heavy or voluminous parts. The injection part can comprise two or more separable parts, where one or more
- 30 parts are unreleasably connected to the base part and one or more parts can be fastened to the base part before or after fastening of the base part to the skin of the patient.

When the flexible areas are placed between the relatively heavy delivery device and the injection device, the transferal of actions from the delivery device to the injection device is prevented or at least significantly reduced, and the injection site of the subcutaneously placed cannula will be protected from the main part of any interaction resulting from pushing or touching the delivery part. Often the delivery part is separated physically from the injection part by a relatively long tube which prevents the transferal of actions but when the delivery part is positioned together with the injection device, the user will feel less discomfort when wearing a device according to the invention.

By using a connector it is possible to avoid the direct contact between the delivery part and the injection part and at the same time fasten both parts as one unit to the skin of the patient.

The cannula can protrude from the proximal side of the body of the injection part or from the side of the body. If the cannula protrudes from the side of the body as it does in the embodiments shown in fig. 4 and fig. 7, the cannula will normally be bending and it would be preferred to use a cannula which is at least partly formed of a soft and flexible material. If the cannula protrudes from the proximal side of the body as shown in fig. 12, the cannula can be made of a hard material such as metal or it can be made of a soft and flexible material.

According to the invention the connector needle can be one end of a single needle which at the other end functions as the cannula. When the connector needle and the cannula is formed as one needle, the needle is normally made of metal or hard polymer but it can also be made of e.g. a polymer which is hardened in the connector end and unhardened and soft in the cannula end. Also the single needle can be composed of two different materials, a hard material for the connector end and a relatively soft material for the cannula end. Also the connector needle and the cannula can be

separated into at least two needles. The injector part can then be provided with a commonly known soft cannula which cannula can be inserted by the help of an insertion needle attached to a separate inserter, and the connector needle can be made of a hard material and fastened to either the injector part or the delivery part.

The flexible areas are constructed of an area with reduced material dimensions, e.g. openings or cuts can be provided in a material or the thickness of a material can be reduced, or of an area made by a softer and more flexible material or it is constructed of an area made of a material which by its form or structure has ability for extension and compression such as a material being pleated or folded.

Access of micro organisms to the reservoir during a non-connected state, i.e. when the reservoir and the injection part are separated, is prevented as the opening to the reservoir is blocked when the two parts separate. When e.g. a connector needle is attached to the delivery device the opening in the septum of the connector will close upon removal of the connector needle.

In another embodiment the reservoir of the delivery part has two positions, a first position and a second position, in the first position the outlet from the reservoir is blocked with a first barrier which is not permeable for micro organisms and the inlet of the through going opening in the injection part is blocked with a second barrier which is not permeable for micro organisms, in the second position an open fluid connection is formed between the reservoir and the through going opening in the injection part by passing the first and the second barrier. The word "passing" comprise all possible ways to make a flow pass through or around a barrier, in most of the described embodiments of this invention the barrier is passed by penetrating the barrier with a needle but there is also an example (fig. 18A and B) where the barrier is passed by pushing aside a cover thereby creating a flow path.

If the barriers comprise a material which can be penetrated by a needlelike object, where the opening close on retraction of the needle like object, the needlelike object can be either blunt or sharp-pointed meaning that the needlelike object either pushes its way through the barrier or cuts its way through the barrier.

In another embodiment at least one of the barriers comprise a hard surface, i.e. a surface which cannot be penetrated by at least a blunt needle, which is moved forming an opening in the area positioned between the outlet of the outlet pipe and the inlet of the through going fluid path.

The device is often fastened to the patients skin by applying a mounting pad to the proximal side of the base part or to the proximal side of the infusion part, the adhering of the mounting pad to the base part or infusion part can include glue, Velcro, molding etc.

In one embodiment the base part has the form of a lattice with. The peripheral part can either be formed with opening or be formed as a coherent part constituting the circumference of the base part. That the base part has the form of a lattice means that is formed of one or more bars interconnecting with each other and with the peripheral part if present. A base part of this form can easily be provided with a desired flexibility and can take any desired form which might be needed in order to fit the injection part and the delivery part to the mounted device.

In one embodiment the injection part is constructed of at least two separable parts where the first part is unreleasably connected to the base part and the second part comprising the cannula is placed in the first part before or after mounting of the base part on the skin of the patient. The partitioning of the injection part has the advantage that it makes applying of the device much more flexible. The second part can comprise a relatively small body where from a cannula extend from the proximal end and a septum protects the

distal end. The second part can e.g. be sold together with a base part already being mounted in an inserter.

5 If the injection part is constructed of more than one separable part the first part can be provided with means for locking the second part in a desired position. Also the second part can be provided with means for locking the second part to the first part in a desired position or the first and the second part can each be provided with corresponding locking means.

10 Embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the figures in which:

Figure 1 shows a first embodiment of the invention from above at the B-B line shown in figure 3, where the delivery part is placed beside the injection part.

15 Figure 2 shows an enlarged part, marked with a circle, of the embodiment in figure 1.

Figure 3 shows the embodiment of figure 1 from the side indicating the line B-B.

Figure 4 shows the first embodiment where the delivery part is separated from the injection part.

20 Figure 5 shows an enlarged part, marked with a circle, of the embodiment in figure 4.

Figure 6A shows a second embodiment of the invention seen from the side of the injection part.

25 Figure 6B shows the same embodiment as in figure 6A seen from the cut made by the line B-B.

Figure 7 shows an enlarged part, marked with a circle, of the embodiment in figure 6B.

Figure 8A shows the injection part and the base part of the second embodiment separated from the delivery part.

Figure 8B shows an enlarged part, marked with a circle, of the embodiment in figure 8A.

- 5 Figure 9 shows both the delivery part and the injection part of the second embodiment.

Figure 10A shows the same embodiment as figure 8A from a different angle.

Figure 10B shows an enlarged part, marked with a circle, of the embodiment in figure 10A.

- 10 Figure 11 shows a third embodiment of a delivery device according to the invention in a connected state, and in this embodiment the delivery part is placed on top of the injection part.

Figure 12 shows the third embodiment of the device in a separated state.

- 15 Figure 13 shows the two parts of the third embodiment from the upper and lower side, respectively.

Figure 14 shows a fourth embodiment of the delivery device according to the invention. "A" shows the delivery part with the injection part prepared to be connected with the delivery part seen from the side, "B" shows the delivery part from beyond and "C" shows the injection part seen from above.

- 20 Figure 15 shows the fourth embodiment seen from the side (line V-V) in a separated state.

Figure 16 shows the fourth embodiment seen from the side (line V-V) in a connected state.

Figure 17 shows a fifth embodiment of the delivery device according to the invention having a fluid tight lock between the delivery part and the injection part.

5 Figures 18A and 18B show an enlarged part of the fifth embodiment in two states; in the first state the device is closed for fluid flow, in the second state the device is open for fluid flow.

Figure 19 shows another embodiment ensuring fluid tight transferal of fluid from the delivery part to the injection part.

10 Figure 20 shows a sixth embodiment having a base part equipped with a central connector and peripheral injection part.

Figure 21 shows the delivery device and the base part of the sixth embodiment in a joined state from above and from the side.

Figure 22 shows a cut through view of the sixth embodiment in the joined state of fig. 21.

15 Figure 23 shows an enlargement of the connector part of fig. 22.

Figure 24 shows an enlargement of the injector part of fig. 22.

Figure 25 shows a view from below of the delivery part of the sixth embodiment.

20 Figure 26 shows a seventh embodiment having a base part equipped with a central combined connector and injection part.

Figure 27 shows the delivery device and the base part of the seventh embodiment in a joined state from the side and from above.

Figure 28 shows a cut through view of the seventh embodiment in the joined state of fig. 27 and an enlargement of the combined connector/injection part.

Figure 29 shows a view from below of the delivery part of the seventh embodiment.

Figure 30 shows an eighth embodiment having a base part equipped with a central combined connector and injection part where the combined part is divided into two units.

Figure 31 shows the delivery device and the base part of the eighth embodiment in a joined state from above and from the side.

Figure 32 shows a cut through view of the eighth embodiment in the joined state of fig. 31 and an enlargement of the combined connector/injection part.

Figure 33 shows a ninth embodiment having an oval base part equipped with a central connector and peripheral injection part.

Figure 34 shows the delivery device and the base part of the ninth embodiment in a separated state from below and the reservoir and the base part from the side.

Figure 35 shows the delivery device and the base part of the ninth embodiment in a joined state from the side and from above.

Figure 36 shows a cut through view of the ninth embodiment in the joined state of fig. 35 and an enlargement of the injection part.

Figure 37 shows a tenth embodiment of a device for delivering fluid comprising an injection part and a fluid delivery part, in fig. 37 the two parts are shown in a separated state.

Figure 38 shows the injection part of the tenth embodiment seen from above.

Figure 39a and 39b both show the delivery part of the tenth embodiment seen from below, in fig. 39a the injection part without a mounting pad and the delivery part are joined, and in 39b only the delivery part is shown.

Figure 40 shows an embodiment of the injection part having the fastening means for the delivery part placed centrally and peripherally.

Figure 41a-b shows different embodiments of the house of the delivery part which also function as house for the injection part.

5

Fig. 1-3 show a first embodiment of a device according to the invention where the delivery part and the injection part are fastened to each other. In fig. 1 the embodiment is seen from above at the B-B line shown in fig. 3 and fig. 2 show a small part of fig. 1 in enlarge form. The device comprises an injection part which injection part comprises a base plate 10 which is not visible at fig. 1, a cannula part 1 and a not shown mounting unit, normally a mounting pad. The cannula part 1 comprises a body providing a through-going opening leading liquid to a cannula 9 which after insertion is positioned subcutaneously. The device further comprises a connector 2 and a delivery part provided with a smooth cover 3, the delivery part comprises a not shown pump and a reservoir 4. A flexible tube 5 creates a fluid connection between the injection part and the delivery part and a connector needle 6 which can penetrate both a protective seal 7 covering the entrance of the connector 2 and a septum 8 covering the entrance of the reservoir secures the fluid path way from the delivery part to the injection part. In fig. 1-3 the device is in a connected state where the injection part and the delivery part are joined together and ready for use.

Fig. 2 shows an enlargement of the connector 2 of fig. 1. In this embodiment the connector 2 comprises a molded part in a non-flexible material with a through-going opening which in one end is connected to the flexible tube 5 and in the other end is provided with a connector needle 6. In a state where the connector 2 is not connected to the reservoir 4, the connector needle 6 extends into a closed room comprising walls formed respectively of a cylindrical extension of the connector 2 and of the elastic protective seal 7. In the connected state the protective seal 7 is pushed towards the inside wall of the connector 2 surrounding the connector needle 6 and when connecting

30

the connector 2 to the reservoir 4 the connector needle 6 first penetrates the protective seal 7 and then the septum 8 in order to create a passage from the connector 2 to the inside of the reservoir 4. In this embodiment the connector 2 is fastened unreleasably to a base plate 10 which is an integrated part of the injection part.

Fig. 3 shows the embodiment of fig. 1 from the side as it would look when the device is in use. A base plate 10 is placed along the skin of the patient and fastened to the patient e.g. by an adhesive pad. The cannula 9 protrudes from the proximal side of the base plate 10 below the injection part and the injection part is covered by a house 3 provided by the delivery part 3, 4. The delivery part 3, 4 is fastened to the distal side of the base plate 10 beside the injection part and is also covered by the house 3.

The base plate 10 will normally at the proximal side be fastened to the patient by an adhesive part or layer but any kind of mounting which will make the base plate 10 stick to the patient without allowing the device to move can be used. The adhesive part or layer can be fastened to the base plate 10 by glue, Velcro, molding or the like.

In a preferred embodiment the delivery part is fastened to the distal side of the base plate 10 by one or more magnets which are embedded in the base plate 10. The detachable delivery part has corresponding magnets which keeps the delivery part in position during use. By means of the magnets of the base plate 10 and/or the delivery part 3, 4 it will be possible to detect conditions of the system such as whether the delivery part is secured properly, if the flow through the device is acceptable, how long has the delivery part been fastened to the base plate, size of the volume which has passed the device, etc.

Fig. 4 shows the first embodiment in a separated state where it is possible to see the base plate 10 to which the injection part 1 is fastened, objects 11 for fastening of the delivery part to the base plate 10 and a flexible portion 12 of

the base plate 10. In order to fastened the delivery part to the base part 10 the delivery part 3, 4 is pushed down towards the base part 10 from above. The flexible portion 12 is constructed of two thin connections formed as straight lines and made by removing material from the plane of the base part 10. This construction of the base part 10 together with the flexible tube 5 allows the subcutaneously injected cannula 9 to remain in a stationary position although the delivery part which is fastened to the opposite end of the base part 10 is touched or pushed or just moves as a result of the movements of the user.

10

Fig. 5 shows an enlargement of a part of the first embodiment of fig. 4. Fig. 5 shows in greater detail how the cannula 9 is held in position by the body of the cannula part 1; the injection part is via the flexible tube 5 connected to the connector 2. The connector 2, which is fastened to the base part 10 on the same side of the base part 10 as the delivery part, is shown in a transparent form which makes it possible to see the connector needle 6. The connector 2 is preferably made of PP, ABS or similar materials.

15

In the first embodiment described in fig. 1-5 one of the flexible areas between the delivery part 3, 4 and the injection part 1 is formed by the flexible tube 5. The flexible tube can be produced as a piece of extruded tube, and can be made of PUR (polyurethane), PP (polypropylene), PE (polyethylene), silicone or any other material which is adequately flexible or can be brought into a flexible form e.g. by providing the tube with folding.

20

25

The cannula 9 can together with the rest of the injection part be inserted subcutaneously either by the help of an inserter or manually.

30

The house 3 of the delivery part 3, 4 is made of a relatively hard material such as PP or ABS (Poly (Acrylo nitrile, Butadiene, Styrene)) which makes it possible for the house to resist impacts of the surroundings.

Fig. 6A shows a second embodiment of the device for delivering fluid according to the invention seen from the side facing the injection part. Fig. 6B shows the same embodiment seen from a cut through the device at the line B-B. Fig. 7 shows an enlargement of the section of the embodiment connecting the injection part to the delivery part 3, 4 through the connector 2. In fig. 6A, 6B and 7 the delivery part and the injection part are both connected to the base part 10 which is the state of the device when in use.

In the second embodiment the injection part 1 is connected to the delivery part 3, 4 by a flexible tube 5 which in this embodiment is formed as a bellows and preferably is made of silicone, PUR, PP/PE or the like. The flexible portions 12 of the base part 10 is formed as relatively thin V-shaped connections made by removing material from the plane of the base part 10. This embodiment is provided with sliding rails 11 acting as objects for fastening of the delivery part 3, 4 to the base part 10. In this embodiment the connector needle 6 is fastened to the delivery part 3, 4. The connector needle 6 penetrates a septum 7 when the delivery part is joined to the connector 2 and thereby creates a flow path from the reservoir 4 to the cannula 9.

20

Fig. 8A and 8B shows the embodiment in a state where the delivery part 3, 4 is separated from the base part 10 which makes it possible to see the two sliding rails 11.

In fig. 8B is shown an enlargement of the connector 2 of fig. 8A. In this embodiment the connector 2 comprises a molded part in a non-flexible material with a through-going opening which in one end is connected to the flexible tube 5 and in the other end is provided with a septum 7. The flexibility of the flexible tube 5 can be obtained by using a soft and flexible material but in this embodiment the flexibility of the tube 5 is obtained by constructing the flexible tube 5 of a stable – that is a rather rigid – and corrugated material. The reservoir 4 is provided with a connector needle 6 and a cylindrical extension which extension protects the connector needle 6 and can be

30

provided with a protective seal (not shown in fig. 8B). In a state where the connector 2 is not connected to the reservoir 4, the connector needle 6 extends into a closed room comprising walls formed by the cylindrical extension of the reservoir 4 and possibly of a not shown elastic protective seal. In the connected state the protective seal if present is pushed towards the inside wall of the reservoir 4 surrounding the connector needle 6 and when connecting the connector 2 to the reservoir 4 the connector needle 6 first penetrates the protective seal and then the septum 7 in order to create a passage from the reservoir 4 to the inside of the connector 2. In this embodiment the connector 2 is fastened unreleasably to the base plate 10 which is an integrated part of the delivery part 3, 4.

Fig. 9, 10A and 10B also show the device according to the second embodiment of the invention. Fig. 9 shows the delivery part 3, the base part 1 and the injection part and how they are positioned relatively to each other just before they are being joined and an arrow indicates the direction of movement when the delivery device 3, 4 is fastened to the objects 11 of the base part 10 in order to form a connection to the injection part 1. Fig. 10A shows the same embodiment as figure 8A from a different angle and fig. 10B shows an enlargement of the connector 2, marked with a circle, of the embodiment in figure 10A. In this embodiment the cannula 9 protrudes laterally from the injector device and has been inserted perpendicularly to the users' skin. If the cannula 9 is made of a soft and flexible material it is necessary to use an insertion needle to penetrate the skin of the user. This can be done manually by providing the device with an insertion needle protruding through the proximal opening of the cannula 9. The sharp insertion needle exits from the proximal end of the cannula 9 and it is either entering the distal end of the cannula, e.g. through a septum covering the distal opening of the cannula 9, or it is entering the cannula through the side. In case the insertion needle enters the cannula 9 through the side it is necessary to provide the entering position with some kind of a closure in order to prevent micro organisms to enter the device when the insertion

needle is removed after insertion. This embodiment of the device can be inserted with an inserter e.g. the inserter known from PCT application no. DK2005/050010 filed on December 9, 2005. If the cannula was protruding from the proximal side of the injection part it could e.g. have been inserted
5 with the inserter known from PCT application DK02/00640 filed on September 27, 2002.

Fig. 11 illustrates an embodiment where the delivery part 3, 4 is placed on top of the injection part. In this embodiment the delivery part is fastened releasably to a portion of the base part 10 which surrounds the cannula part
10 1. The flexible portion 12 of the base plate 10 placed around the injection part is formed as a circular folded material which is either the same material as the central part of the injection part in a thinner form of a different material of a more soft or flexible nature. In fig. 11 the delivery part 3, 4 and the injection part are joined together as they would be when the device is in use and a
15 connection which allows for fluid to flow from the reservoir to the cannula 9 is formed. The left and the right versions show views of two different cuts along the lines D-D and E-E respectively at perpendicular angels through the device. In this embodiment the objects 11 for fastening of the delivery part 3, 4 to the injection part are formed as circular profiles standing upright from the
20 base part 10 and having an outward projection which objects 11 fit with corresponding projections 13 on the delivery part. When the delivery part 3, 4 is to be fastened to the cannula part 1 two handle portions 14 are pushed together which makes the corresponding projection move outwards and allow the injection part to enter the central opening in the delivery part 3, 4. When
25 the user let go of the handle portions 14 the corresponding parts return to the more central position and locks the cannula part 1 to the central opening of the delivery part 3, 4.

The delivery part 3, 4 is combined with a connector 2; the connector 2 has a through-going connector needle 6 and is influenced by a spring 15. When the
30 user pushes the delivery part 3, 4 towards the injection part, the spring 15 is

compressed and the through-going connector needle 6 is forced through a septum 8 protecting the content of the reservoir from being infected with micro organisms. At the same time or just before or afterwards the connector needle 6 will also be forced through a septum 7 protecting the access to the
5 cannula 9 thereby forming a fluid connection between the not shown reservoir and the cannula 9. By choosing convenient materials for the spring 15, the septum 8 and other materials being in contact with the connector 2, it should be assured that there exists a flexible connection between the connector 2 and the delivery part 3, 4. Preferably the connector 2 is fastened
10 to the spring 15 while the movement from one position to another is guided by the walls of the central extension of the delivery part 3, 4, and the septum 8 is made of a material which is adequately soft to assure that the connector 2 is flexibly connected to the delivery part 3, 4 when the device is in a connected state. In this embodiment the connector 2 does not have to be
15 fastened to neither the delivery part 3, 4 nor the injector part 1, the connector 2 can be a separate unit which functions as an independent interface or it can be integrated with either the delivery part 3, 4 or the injection part.

In fig. 12 the embodiment of fig. 11 is shown in a state where the injection
20 part is separated from the delivery part 3, 4 which leaves the spring 15 in a relaxed and extended state. In this state the through-going connector needle 6 has neither penetrated the septum 8 of the delivery part 3, 4 or the septum 7 of the cannula part 1.

25 Fig. 13 shows the embodiment of fig. 11 and 12 in a three dimensional form. The delivery part 3, 4 and the injection part 1 joined to the base part 10 are shown from the sides where the two parts correspond to each other when joined.

30 The embodiment shown in fig. 11-13 can be inserted with an inserter of the type known from PCT application DK02/00640 filed on September 27, 2002. After insertion of the injection part, the user fastened the base part 10 to the skin. With the injection part in position the user can then fastened the delivery

part comprising at least one reservoir and transferring means e.g. in the form of a pump to the injection part 1. If the connector 2 has the form of a separate interface the connector should be placed before the delivery part 3, 4 is fastened to the injection part and the connector will then provide for a proper fitting between the chosen injection part and the chosen delivery part 3, 4.

When introducing the flexible areas as described in fig. 1-13 and as claimed it will be possible to move the releasable delivery part 3, 4 in all dimensions within certain boundaries defined by the size of the used parts as it will be possible to pull, push, lift and move the delivery part 3, 4 side wards without influencing the cannula 9 and disturbing the insertion site which would normally result in discomfort to the patient.

All the embodiments containing is fastened to the patients skin and this is normally done by applying a mounting pad adhered to the proximal side of the base part 10 or to the proximal side of the infusion part if the embodiment is not provided with a base part 10. The adhering of the mounting pad to the base part 10 or infusion part 1 can include glue, Velcro, molding etc.

Fig. 14 shows an embodiment of the invention according to which it is possible to assure a fluid tight transferal of fluid from the reservoir in the delivery part 3, 4 to the cannula 9 of the cannula part 1 and thereby to the patient.

In fig. 14 "A" shows the device comprising both the delivery part 3, 4 and the injection part including the cannula part 1 seen from the side in a three dimensional form, "B" shows the delivery part 3, 4 from below in a three dimensional form and "C" shows the injection part seen from above in a three dimensional form.

Fig. 15 shows the same embodiment as in fig. 14 and is a side view of the cut illustrated by the line V-V. In fig. 15 the delivery part 3, 4 and the injection part are separated and the connector needle 6 is protected by a downward

septum 8b preventing bacteria to enter the reservoir from this end. The septum 8a protecting the entrance of the reservoir is penetrated by the other end of the connector needle 6. In fig. 15 the reservoir 4 is shown positioned above the connector needle 6 and above the reservoir 4 is a reservoir lid 4a shown. The reservoir lid 4a can be removed when e.g. an ampoule constituting the reservoir 4 has to be changed. In this embodiment the reservoir 4 has flexible walls and is surrounded by a ring 16 with which it is possible to reduce the volume of the reservoir and thereby pump fluid from the reservoir 4 to the patient. In this embodiment the cannula part 1 is also provided with an entrance septum 7 and with objects 11 for fastening of the delivery part 3, 4 to the injection part formed as a circular profile standing upright from the base plate 10 and being integrated with the outer surface of the housing of the injection part 1. The outward projection of the objects 11 fit with corresponding projections 13 on the delivery part 3, 4. When the delivery part 3, 4 is to be fastened to the injection part the two handle portions 14 are pushed together forcing the corresponding projections 13 outwards and allowing the injection part to enter the central opening in the delivery part 3, 4. When the user let go of the handle portions 14 the corresponding parts 13 return to the more central position and locks the injection part to the central opening of the delivery part 3, 4. In this embodiment the cannula part 1 can be made of a non-rigid material in order to provide a flexible part whose increased flexibility assures that the movements of the delivery part 3, 4 is not transferred to the cannula 9.

Fig. 16 shows the same embodiment as in fig. 14 and 15 but in fig. 16 the delivery part 3, 4 and the injection part are joined together as they would be during use. In this position the connector needle 6 has penetrated all three septa 8a, 8b and 7 and has created a fluid connection between the reservoir 4 and the injection part.

Fig. 17 shows an exploded view of an embodiment of a device comprising a second fluid tight connection between the reservoir of the delivery part 3, 4 and the injection part. This embodiment comprises a delivery part comprising

a pump and a reservoir, a first spring 15, an upper packing 17, a lower packing 18, a second spring 19, and an injection part comprising a cannula part 1 including a cannula 9, an insertion needle 20, an outer wall 26 and a mounting pad 21. Further the outward surface of the delivery part, the cover or house 3, is provided with grooves 24 and the outward surface of the outer wall 26 of the injection part is provided with corresponding tongues 25.

In fig. 18 it is shown how the individual parts of the embodiment in fig. 17 works together. In this figure the insides of the injection part and the delivery part 3, 4 are illustrated. In fig. 18 is shown a possible placement of the reservoir 4 in the delivery part 3 and an outlet pipe 22 from the reservoir 4. At the outlet end, in fig. 18 the lowest end, the outlet pipe 22 is provided with a sideways directed opening and a packing which assures fluid tight contact between the wall of the central part of the cannula part 1 and the outlet of the outlet pipe 22. The inside of the cannula part 1 comprises a through-going fluid path 23 with an inlet opening sideways through the upright wall of the central part of the injection part. In order to provide a flexible part the cannula part 1 and the outer wall 26 can be made of a resilient or non-rigid material. The degree of elasticity which is desired will depend on the physical appearance of the delivery device i.e. size and weight.

In a first position the delivery part comprising the reservoir 4 and the pump is retracted from the injection part, the first spring 15 is extended and the outlet from the outlet pipe 22 is blocked by the wall of the central part of the injection part i.e. the cannula part 1. The lower packing 18 is in a high position where it blocks the inlet of the fluid path 23 and the second spring 19 is extended.

In a second position the delivery part 3, 4 is pushed towards the injection part and both the first spring 15 and the second spring 19 are compressed. The lower packing 18, which in the first position functions as a barrier for bacteria, is pushed down by the lower edge of the delivery part 3, 4 and thereby opens

the inlet of the fluid path 23. When the tongues 25 of the injection part touch the upper side of the grooves 24 of the delivery part 3, 4 the downward movement of the delivery part stop and in this position the opening of the outlet pipe 22 corresponds to the inlet of the fluid path 23.

5

Fig. 19 shows an embodiment of a fluid tight connection between the reservoir and the injection part. In this embodiment the flexible part can be provided by elastic "bubbles" 26 and 27. This device comprises a delivery part 3, 4 e.g. as shown in fig. 1-10 but only the reservoir 4 is shown in fig.19.

10 The device is constructed of a reservoir where the outlet is covered by a bubble shaped deformable membrane 26; this membrane prevents that micro organisms access the reservoir when the delivery part is not joined to the injection part 1. That the membrane is bubble shaped means that the membrane not has flat inner and outer surfaces but has convex inner and

15 outer surfaces, and that the membrane does not only cover the tip of the connector needle 6 but covers a larger part of the connector needle 6. The inlet of the injection part 1 is also covered by a deformable bubble shaped membrane 27. In this embodiment the connector needle 6 is fastened to the injection part 1 but the connector needle 6 could also be fastened to the

20 delivery part 3, 4, if the connector needle 6 is fastened to the delivery part it is necessary to provide the combined device with two needles: a connector needle 6 and a cannula 9. If the device is provided with a connector needle 6 separate from the cannula 9 it is possible to use a soft cannula.

25 Fig. 19A shows a three dimensional view of the device in a state where the delivery part 3, 4 and the injection part 1 are separated and fluid can not flow between the two parts. Fig. 19B shows the same state as fig. 19A but seen from a vertical cut through the device. In fig. 19C the delivery part 3, 4 and the injection part 1 has been pushed together and the fluid of the reservoir 4

30 can now flow through the injection part 1 and the cannula 9 to the patient. When the two membranes are pushed together membranes are deformed and the pointy connector needle 6 penetrates both membranes and forms a fluid connection, it is possible to form each of the bubble shaped membranes

26 and 27 with a varying hardness in order to control where it is desirable to penetrate the membranes by using the varying hardness to shape a base for the least deformable membrane when it is pushed against the most deformable membrane.

5

The membranes 26 and 27 can be made of silicone or polyurethane (PUR) or other soft polymers which can be penetrated by a needle but not by micro organisms.

10 The connector needle 6 is made of a relatively hard material such as metal or a hard polymer, "a relatively hard material" means that the material should at least have the strength, i.e. be hard enough, to penetrate the membranes 26 and 27.

15 In the embodiment of fig. 19A, B and C the connector needle 6 is one end of a single needle which at the other end functions as the cannula 9. When the connector needle 6 and the cannula is formed as one needle it will normally be made of metal or hard polymer but it can also be made of e.g. a polymer which is hardened in the connector end and unhardened and soft in the
20 cannula end. Also the single needle can be composed of two different materials, a hard material for the connector end and a relatively soft material for the cannula end.

It is also possible to separate the connector needle 6 and the cannula 9 and
25 produce the device according to the invention with two needles. The injector part 1 can then be provided with a commonly known soft cannula which cannula can be inserted by the help of an insertion needle attached to a separate inserter, and the connector needle 6 is made of a hard material and fastened to either the injector part 1 or the delivery part 3, 4.

30

In this embodiment the single needle is bend, i.e. the connector needle 6 points in a direction parallel to the patients skin while the cannula 9 points in a direction perpendicular to the patients skin. According to the present

invention the connector needle 6 can point in any direction parallel or away from the patient and the cannula 9 can point in any direction according to which the cannula can be inserted into the patient's skin.

- 5 The device according to the invention can be used in connection with all kinds of medicaments and all kind of conditions where patients can benefit from a continuous intake of a drug product; preferably it is the intention to provide patients suffering from diabetes with a secure and easy-to-handle device which can provide the patient with continuously regulated doses of
10 insulin.

In one embodiment the reservoir is divided into several separate chambers where each chamber can be provided with different drug products or e.g. an active drug substance in one chamber and a solvent in another chamber, the
15 different chambers can contain drugs of different concentrations or drugs with different active substances.

Fig. 20 - 25 show an embodiment of the invention where the connector 2 has been placed in a central position of the base plate 10 and the cannula part 1b
20 is fastened to a peripheral part of the base plate 10. The peripheral placement of the cannula part 1b makes it possible for the user to observe the injection site. Further the cannula part of this embodiment is arranged in such a way that the cannula 9 is to be injected at an angle A deviating from 90° in relation to the distal surface of the base plate 10, normally the angle A
25 will be between 110° and 170° where the distal surface of the base plate 10 form one side of the angle and the inserted cannula 9 form the other side of the angle.

In this embodiment the flexible part is integrated in the base plate 10 by
30 providing a flexible portion 12 constructed from the base plate 10 and formed like four spokes in a wheel. It is possible to vary the elasticity of the flexible portions 12 by varying the width of the portions 12, the thickness of the base plate material 10 or the number of portions 12 (spokes).

The cannula part is a two-part unit comprising a first part 1a which is fastened unreleasably to the base plate 10 and a second part 1b comprising a body providing a through-going opening leading liquid to the cannula 9
5 which cannula 9 extends at the proximal side of the base plate 10 after insertion. The cannula part 1a, 1b partly forms the fluid connection between the patient and the reservoir 4.

It is possible to position this embodiment on the skin of the patient applying at
10 least two different methods. According to one method the base plate 10 comprising the first part 1a is first positioned on the skin of the patient and thereafter the cannula-holding second part 1b of the cannula part 1 is injected e.g. with an especially adapted inserter, this method makes it possible for the user to exercise more care when positioning the base plate
15 10 which is normally equipped with an adhesive pad. According to a second method the base plate 10 comprising both the first part 1a and the cannula-holding second part 1b is injected all together with an inserter adapted to hold the entire device, this method comprises one less mounting step compared to the earlier described method.

20 In this embodiment the first part 1a is provided with inward projecting parts 1c and the second part 1b is provided with outward projecting, pivotably fastened hooks 1d. When the second part 1b is positioned in the first part 1a, the outward projecting hooks 1d are first pushed outward by the inward
25 projecting parts 1c and after having passed the projecting parts 1c, the projecting hooks 1d return to their original position and locks the first part 1a inside the second part 1a.

The base plate 10 is provided with three upright positioned objects 11 for
30 fastening of the delivery part 3, 4 to the base plate 10; the numbers of objects 11 are optional and the objects 11 can be either molded together with the base plate 10 or fastened to the base plate 10 after the base plate 10 has been formed e.g. by gluing or welding. The objects 11 are provided with

sliding grooves 11a which sliding grooves 11a define the direction in which to move the delivery part 3, 4 when securing the delivery part 3, 4 to the base plate 10. The sliding grooves 11a correspond to protruding parts 11b on the delivery part 3, 4. In this embodiment the sliding grooves 11a are not parallel
5 with the surface of the base plate 10 but differs in an angle B: $0^\circ < B < 45^\circ$ where one side of the angle B is the distal surface of the base plate 10 and the other side of the angle B is the distal edge of the sliding grooves 11a. The angle B – together with the round shape of the delivery part 3, 4 and the central position of the connector 2 - makes it possible to screw the delivery
10 part 3, 4 on to the base plate 10.

The connector 2 is constructed of a molded body fastened unreleasably to the base plate 10 and provided with an interior compartment to which access is protected by a septum 7. The septum 7 is penetrated by the connector
15 needle 6 when the delivery part 3, 4 is fastened to the base plate 10. From the lower part of the interior compartment and opening 5a allows fluid to enter into the flexible tube 5 and pass onto the patient through the cannula 9. The flexible tube 5 is connected to the first part 1a of the injection part and when the second part 1b of the cannula part is positioned in the first part 1a a
20 fluid path is created from the flexible tube 5 to the cannula 9.

The reservoir 4 of the shown embodiment will normally hold between 0.5 – 3 ml of fluid for transferal to the patient.

25 Fig. 26 – 29 shows an embodiment of the invention where the connector needle 6 is inserted directly into the injection part i.e. there is no separate connection part. The cannula part 1 is placed in a central position of the base plate 10 and therefore it is not possible for the user to observe the injection site.

30

In this embodiment the flexible portion 12 is also constructed from the base plate 10 and formed like four spokes in a wheel.

The cannula part 1 is one unit comprising a molded body with an interior compartment. The interior compartment can be accessed through the protective seal 7 by the connector needle 6 when the delivery part including the reservoir 4 is placed in correct position. From the interior compartment fluid can be channeled out through the cannula 9.

The base plate 10 is like the embodiment of fig. 20-25 provided with three upright positioned objects 11 for fastening of the delivery part 3, 4 to the base plate 10; the numbers of objects 11 are optional.

In the embodiment of fig. 26-29 the base plate 10 is placed on the skin of the patient simultaneously with injection of the cannula 9 of the injection part and the cannula 9 is inserted in a 90° angle. In order to insert the device an inserter of the type shown in EP 1 429 826 can be used.

Fig. 30 - 32 shows an embodiment of the invention which as the embodiment of fig. 26 - 29 is without a separate connector. The cannula part 1a, 1b is placed in a central position of the base plate 10 and therefore it is not possible for the user to observe the injection site.

In this embodiment the flexible portion 12 is also constructed from the base plate 10 and formed like four spokes in a wheel.

The cannula part is a two-part unit comprising a first part 1a which is fastened unreleasably to the base plate 10 and a second part 1b comprising the cannula 9. According to this embodiment the base plate 10 is positioned on the skin of the patient first and then the cannula-holding part 1b of the cannula part is injected in the allocated position. Like the embodiment shown in fig. 20-25 the first part 1a of this embodiment is provided with inward projecting parts 1c and the second part 1b is provided with outward projecting and pivotably fastened hooks 1d which corresponding parts can lock the second part 1b in the desired position.

- Fig. 33-36 shows an embodiment of the invention where the cannula part 1 is fastened to a peripheral part of the base plate 10 from which position it is possible to perform an angled injection and thereby making it possible for the user to observe the injection site. In this embodiment the cannula part is of the two-part type comprising a first part 1a which is fastened unreleasably to the base plate 10 and a second part 1b comprising the cannula 9. The first part 1a is provided with inward projecting parts 1c and the second part 1b is provided with outward projecting and pivotably fastened hooks 1d.
- 10 The flexible portion 12 of this embodiment is also constructed from the base plate 10 but here the flexible portion 12 is formed like a lattice. According to this embodiment it is also possible to vary the flexibility of the flexible portions 12 by varying the width of the portions 12, the thickness of the base plate material 10 or the number of portions i.e. bars 12.
- 15 The base plate 10 is provided with two upright positioned objects 11 for fastening of the delivery part 3, 4 to the base plate 10; the numbers of objects 11 are optional and the objects 11 can be either molded together with the base plate 10 or fastened to the base plate 10 after the base plate 10 has been formed e.g. by gluing or welding. The objects 11 are provided with sliding grooves 11a which sliding grooves 11a define the direction in which to move the delivery part 3, 4 when securing the delivery part 3, 4 to the base plate 10. In this embodiment each object 11 is provided with two sliding grooves 11a, and each sliding groove 11a is inclined in an angle B: $0^\circ < B < 90^\circ$. The sliding grooves 11a correspond to protruding parts 11b on the delivery part 3, 4. The interaction between the sliding grooves 11a of the base plate 10 and the protruding parts 11b of the delivery part 3 assures correct insertion of the connector needle 6 through the protective seal 7 of the injection part 1b as the delivery part 3 moves along a well defined path during fastening to the base plate 10.
- 20
- 25
- 30

Generally when the cannula part 1 is constructed of a two-part unit 1a, 1b the method for fastening the device to the skin of the patient will comprise the following step:

- If the base plate 10 is provided with an adhesive surface e.g. unreleasably combined to an adhesive pad, the adherent side of the base plate 10 is exposed e.g. by removing a release liner,
- the base plate 10 comprising a part of the injection part 1a is positioned on the skin of the patient,
- a second part of the injection part 1b is inserted into the position defined by the first part 1a, normally by use of an insertion device which could be a multi-use insertion device or a single-use insertion device,
- the delivery part 3 is positioned on top of the base plate 10.

Figs. 37-39 show an embodiment of the invention where the cannula part 1 has been placed in a central position of the base plate 10 of the injection part. The base plate 10 is in this embodiment constructed as three flexible portions 12 which are formed e.g. molded together with the cannula part 1 and unreleasably attached to the mounting pad 21 which pad also provides a certain degree of stability to the injection part. The portions 12 are relatively flat i.e. there height is smaller than there width and they are made of a material which provides the injection part with a structure of the desired flexibility.

It is possible to vary the elasticity of the flexible portions 12 by varying the number of the portions 12 and the width and thickness of the portions 12.

The cannula part 1 comprises a body providing a through-going opening leading liquid to a not shown cannula 9 which cannula 9 extends at the proximal side of the injection part after insertion, i.e. the cannula part 1 partly forms the fluid connection between the patient and the reservoir 4. The cannula part 1 is also provided with a round-going upright wall 11 which in this embodiment constitutes the fastening means for the delivery device 3.

The delivery part and the injection part of this embodiment are joined by just pressing the two parts together.

5 Fig. 40 shows another embodiment of the injection part without the mounting pad where the delivery part is fastened to the injection part both by turning the delivery part down on the central cannula part and by clicking it on to the peripheral upright objects 11. The peripheral objects 11 will secure the delivery part in a position close to the skin of the user.

10 In this embodiment the flexible portion 12 is constructed from the base plate 10 and formed like three spokes in a wheel.

The cannula part 1 is one unit comprising a molded body with an interior compartment. The interior compartment can e.g. be accessed through a
15 protective seal by a connector needle when a delivery part including a house 3 and the reservoir 4 is placed in correct position.

The base plate 10 is like the embodiment of fig. 20-25 provided with three upright positioned objects 11 for fastening of the delivery part 3, 4 to the base
20 plate 10; and further the outside wall of the cannula part 1 is provided with sliding grooves 11a which sliding grooves 11a define the direction in which to move the delivery part 3, 4 when securing the delivery part 3, 4 to the base plate 10. The sliding grooves 11a correspond to protruding parts on the delivery part 3, 4. When the delivery part reaches the base plate 10 the
25 upright peripheral parts 11 are pivoted outwards and the delivery part reaches its end position with a clicking sound as the upright peripheral parts 11 pivot back in upright position. The snap lock provided by the corporation between the delivery part and the peripheral parts 11 also keeps the device close to the skin of the user.

30

Fig. 41a-b show different embodiments of the house 3 of the delivery part.

Claims

1. A device for delivering fluid comprising an injection part and a fluid delivery part (3, 4), where the fluid delivery part comprises a reservoir (4), transferal means e.g. in form of a pump and a house (3), and the injection part comprises
- a base plate (10),
 - a cannula part (1, 1b) comprising a body providing a through-going opening leading liquid to a cannula (9) which cannula (9) extends past the proximal side of the base plate (10) and
 - means (21) for fixation of the base plate to the skin of the user
- characterized in** that a flexible part is arranged in an area between the subcutaneously positioned section of the cannula (9) and the fluid delivery part (3, 4).
2. A device according to claim 1, **characterized in** that the flexible part is integrated in the base plate (10).
3. A device according to claim 2, **characterized in** that the base plate (10) is constructed either partially or completely by a flexible material.
4. A device according to claim 1, **characterized in** that the flexible part is integrated in the body of the cannula part (1) providing a through-going opening leading liquid to a cannula (9).
5. A device according to claim 4, **characterized in** that the body of the cannula part (1) is constructed either partially or completely by a flexible material.
6. A device according to claim 1, **characterized in** that the flexible part is integrated in the fluid delivery part (3, 4).

7. A device according to claim 1, **characterized in** that the flexible part is a separate unit placed between the fluid delivery part (3, 4) and the injection part.

5 8. A device according to claim 7, **characterized in** that the separate unit is constructed either partially or completely by a flexible material.

9. A device according to claim 1, **characterized in** that the fluid delivery part (3, 4) and the injection part can be separated and rejoined.

10

10. A device according to claim 1, **characterized in** that the base plate (10) is provided with fastening means (11) for connecting and disconnecting of the delivery device (3, 4) extending from the distal side of the base plate (10).

15 11. A device according to claim 1, **characterized in** that the house (3) of the fluid delivery part (3, 4) also provides a house for the injection part.

12. A device according to claim 1, **characterized in** that a flexible part (5, 12) is constructed of an area with reduced material dimensions.

20

13. A device according to claim 1, **characterized in** that a flexible part (5, 12) is constructed of an area made by a softer and more flexible material.

14. A device according to claim 1, **characterized in** that a flexible part (5, 12) is constructed of an area made of a material which by its form has an ability for extension and compression such as a material being pleated or folded or corrugated.

25

15. A device according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized in** that the cannula (9) and the delivery part (3, 4) are not interconnected by non-flexible areas.

30

16. A device according to claims 1-15, **characterized in** that a fluid tight connection leading fluid from the reservoir to the cannula (9) is formed when the delivery part (3, 4) and the injection part are joined together.

5 17. A device according to claim 16, **characterized in** that access of micro organisms to the reservoir (4) of the fluid delivery part during periods when the fluid delivery part (3, 4) and the injection part are separated is prevented as the opening to the reservoir (4) is blocked when the two parts are separated.

10

18. A device according to claim 17, **characterized in** that the reservoir (4) has two positions, a first position and a second position, in the first position the outlet from the reservoir (4) is blocked with a first barrier (8, 8a, 26) which is not permeable for microorganisms and the inlet of the through-going opening in the cannula part (1, 1b) is blocked with a second barrier (7, 18, 27) which is not permeable for microorganisms, in the second position an open fluid connection is formed between the reservoir (4) and the through-going opening in the cannula part (1, 1b) by passing the first and the second barrier.

20

19. A device according to claim 18, **characterized in** that one or both of the barriers (8, 8a, 26, 7, 8b, 27) comprise a material which can be penetrated by a needle-like object where the opening close on retraction of the needle-like object.

25

20. A device according to claim 19, **characterized in** that the needle-like object is blunt.

21. A device according to claim 19, **characterized in** that the needle-like
30 object is sharp-pointed.

22. A device according to claim 18, **characterized in** that one or both of the barriers (18) comprise a hard surface which is moved forming an opening in the area positioned between the outlet of the outlet pipe (22) and the inlet of the through-going fluid path (23).

5

23. A device according to claims 1-22, **characterized in** that the means for fixation of the base plate (10) to the skin of the user comprises a mounting pad adhered to the proximal side of the base plate (10) and/or to the proximal side of the cannula part (1, 1b).

10

24. A device according to claim 2 or 12, **characterized in** that the base plate (10) has the form of a lattice with a peripheral coherent part and one or more bars (12) interconnecting the peripheral part.

15

25. A device according to claim 24, **characterized in** that the base plate (10) has a round or oval peripheral part and the bars (12) have one end attached to the peripheral area and a second end attached to a central area.

20

26. A device according to claim 24-25, **characterized in** that the base plate (10) has three or more bars (12).

27. A device according to claim 1-26, **characterized in** that the base plate (10) is not provided with a cannula (9) before use.

25

28. A device according to claim 27, **characterized in** that a part of the base plate (10) is provided with an opening through which a cannula (9) can be inserted.

30

29. A device according to claim 28, **characterized in** that the cannula (9) at one end is provided with a body which body comprises solid walls and a protective seal (7, 7a) protecting the entrance to the cannula (9).

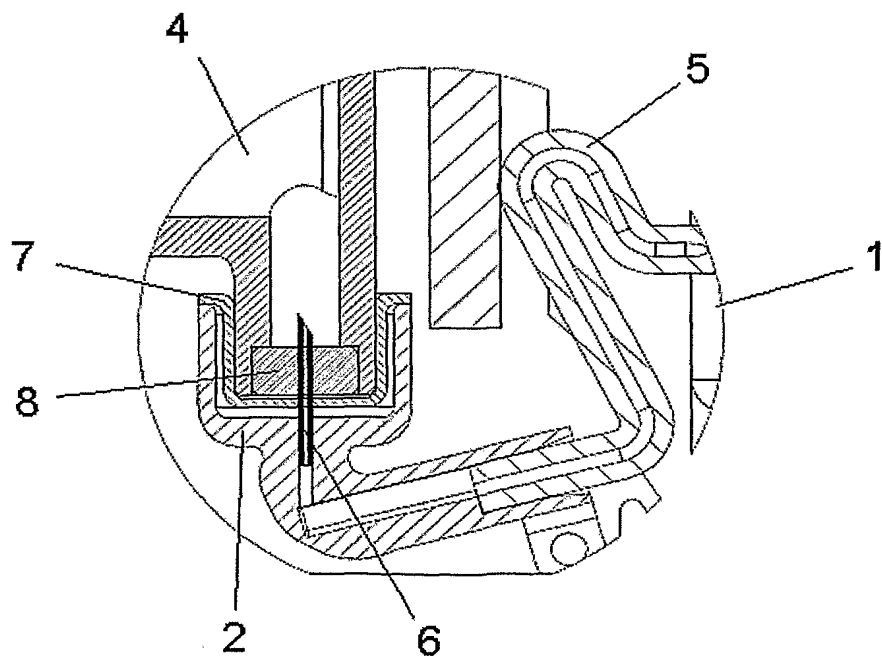
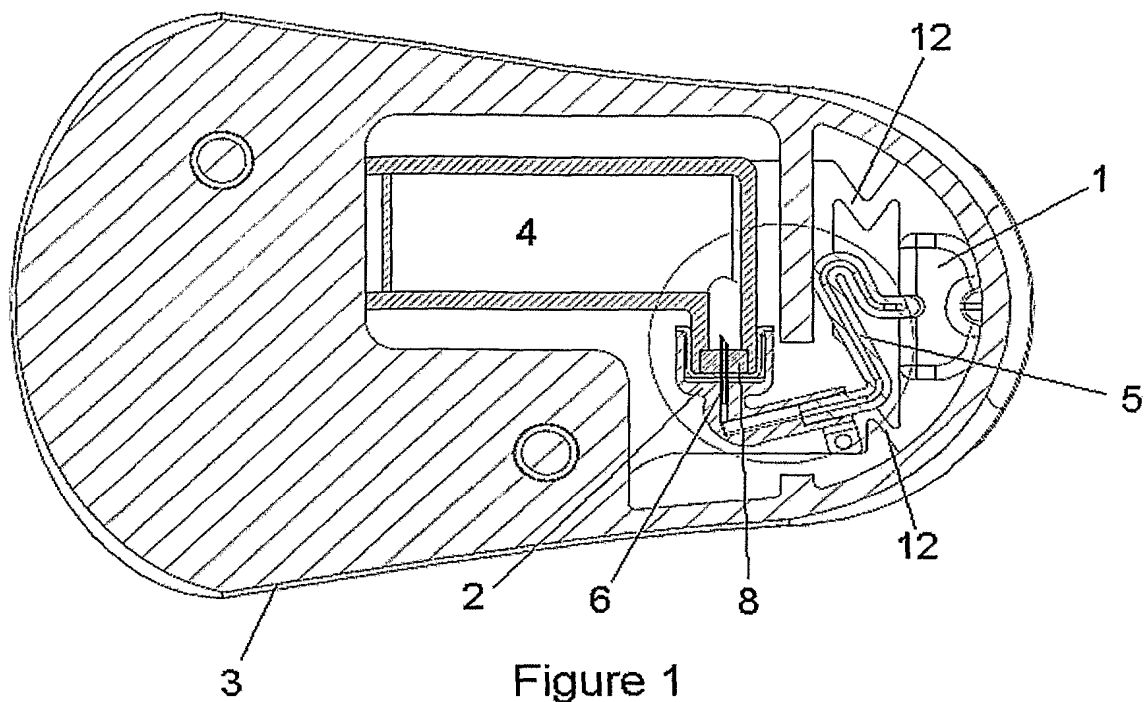
30. A device according to claim 27-28, **characterized in** that the base plate (10) is provided with a first part (1a) of a cannula part acting as positioning controller for a second part (1b) which second part (1b) comprises a cannula (9) and is to be inserted with an injection needle.

31. A device according to claim 30, **characterized in** that the first part (1a) of the cannula part is provided with means for locking the second part (1b) in a desired position.

32. A device according to claim 28-31, **characterized in** that the cannula (9) is inserted with an inserter device provided with means corresponding to the surface of the base plate (10), and when said means of the inserter device are combined with the corresponding surface of the base plate, the inserter device is positioned in such way that the cannula (9) including a body providing a fluid path way to the cannula, is inserted predictably and correct in relation to the base part (10).

33. A device according to claim 1, **characterized in** that the base plate (10) is unreleasably connected to a mounting pad.

1/27



2/27

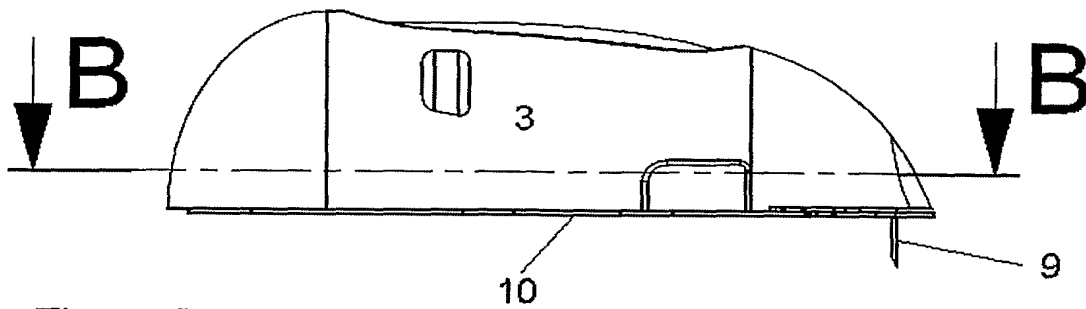


Figure 3

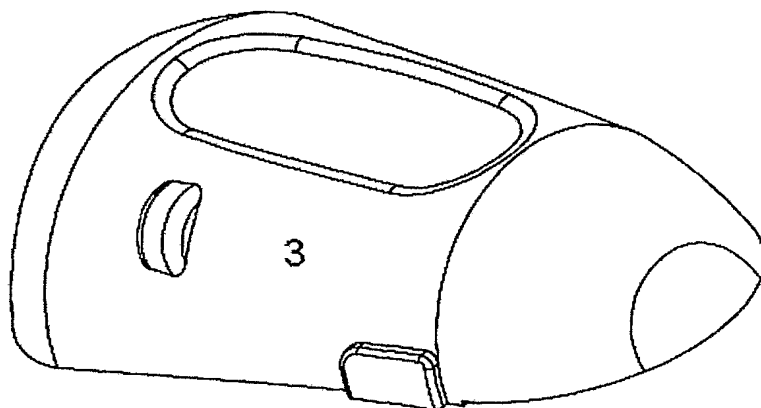
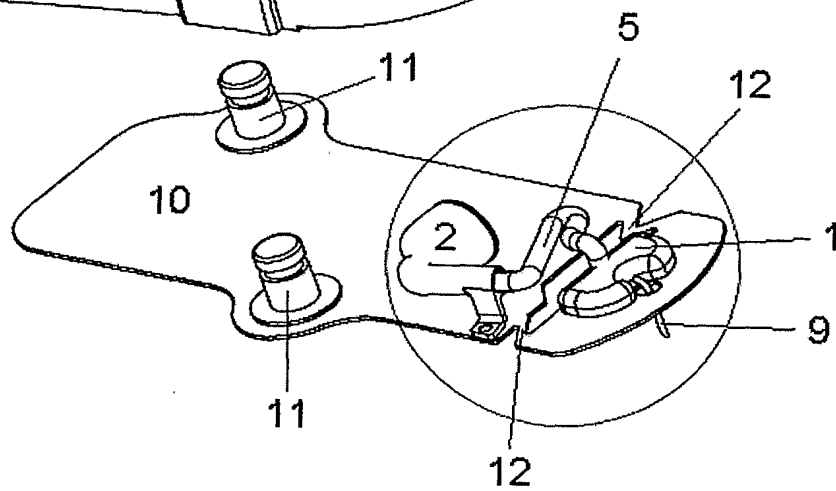


Figure 4



3/27

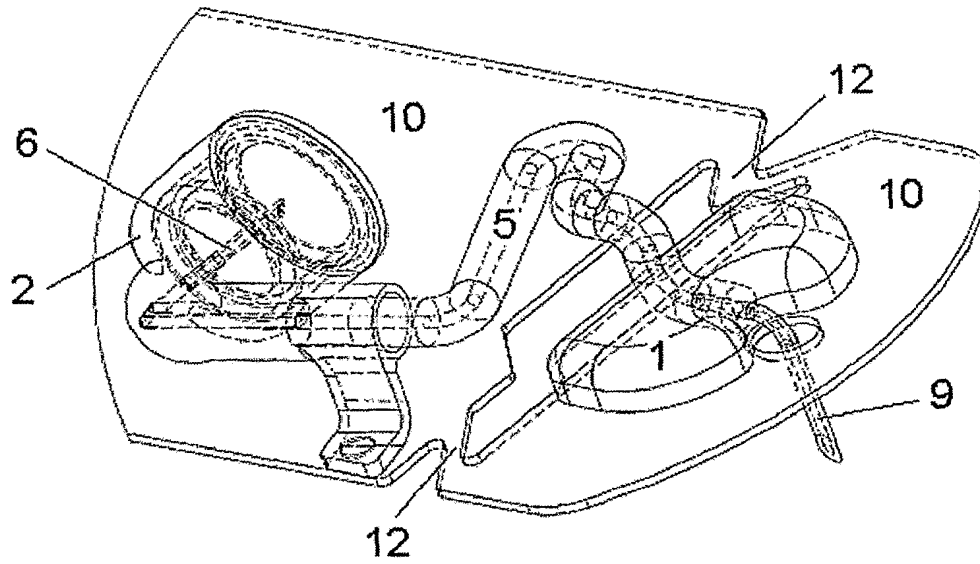


Figure 5

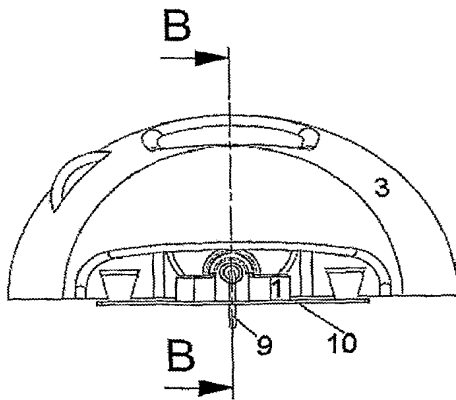


Figure 6A

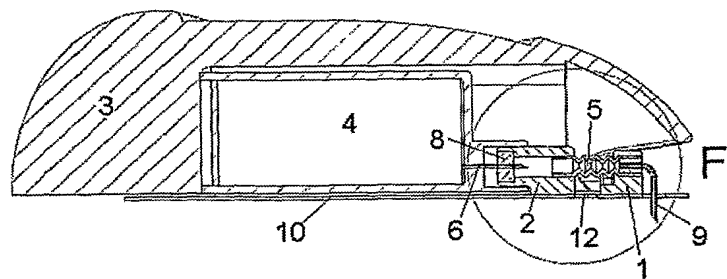


Figure 6B

4/27

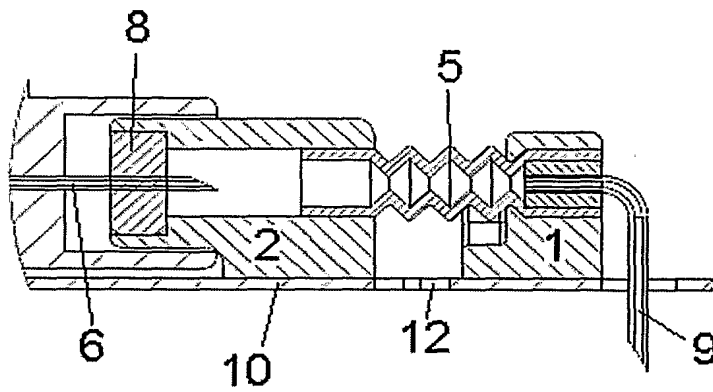


Figure 7

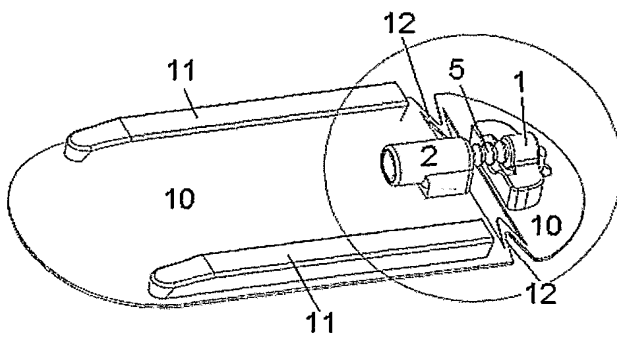


Figure 8A

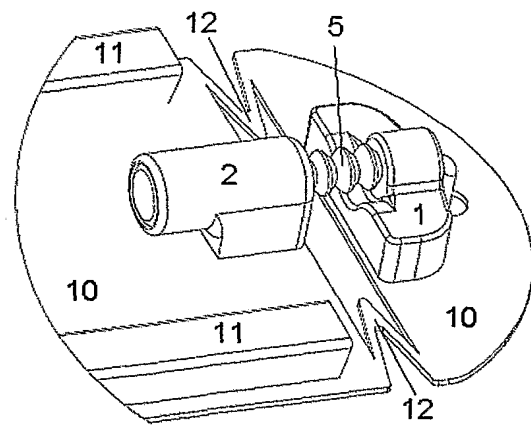
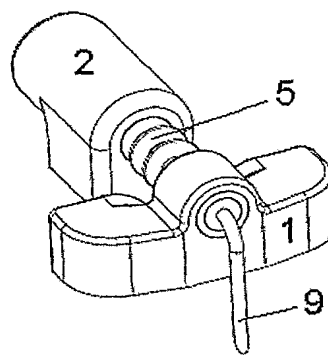
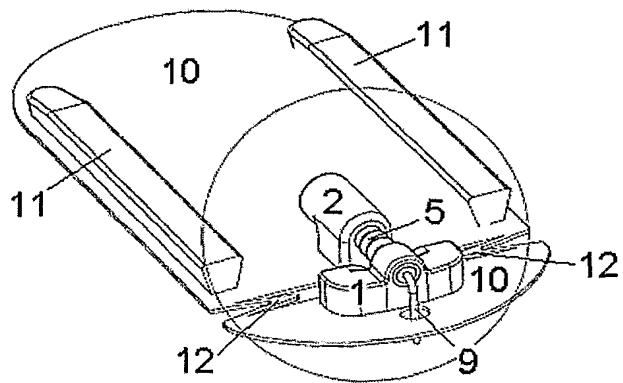
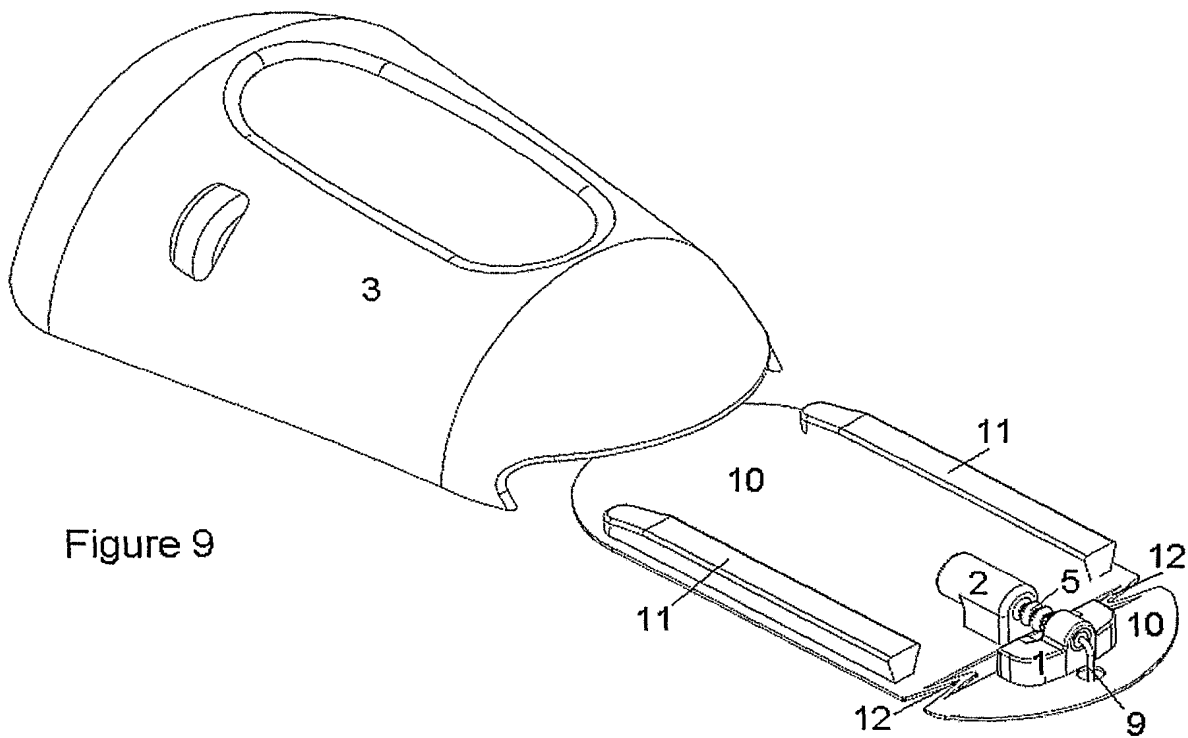


Figure 8B

5/27



6/27

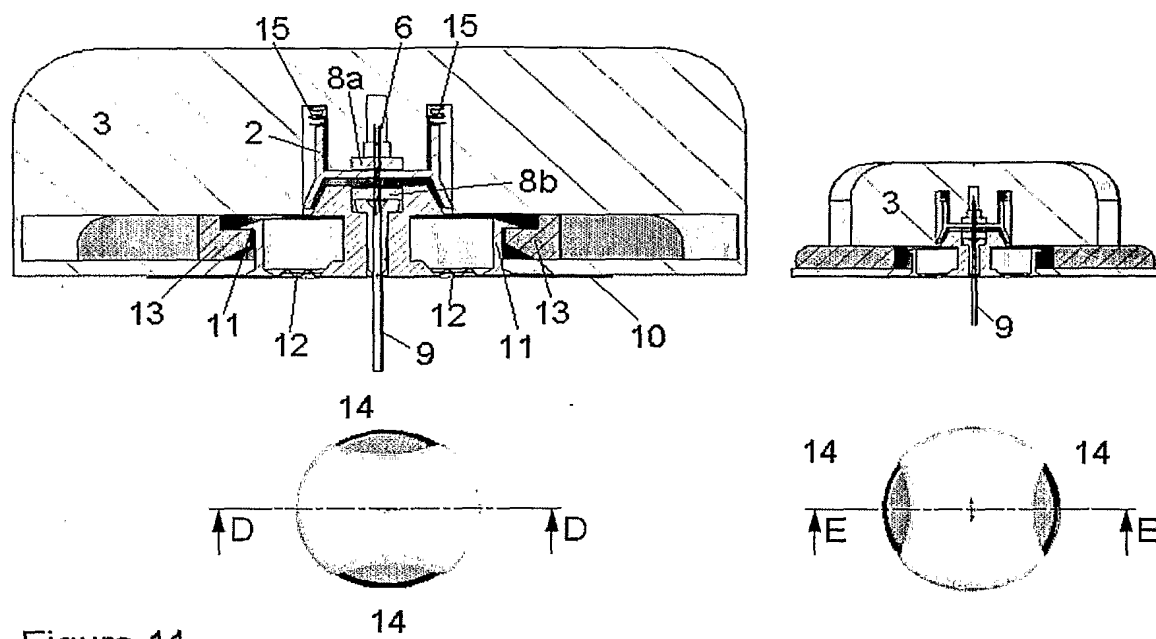


Figure 11

7/27

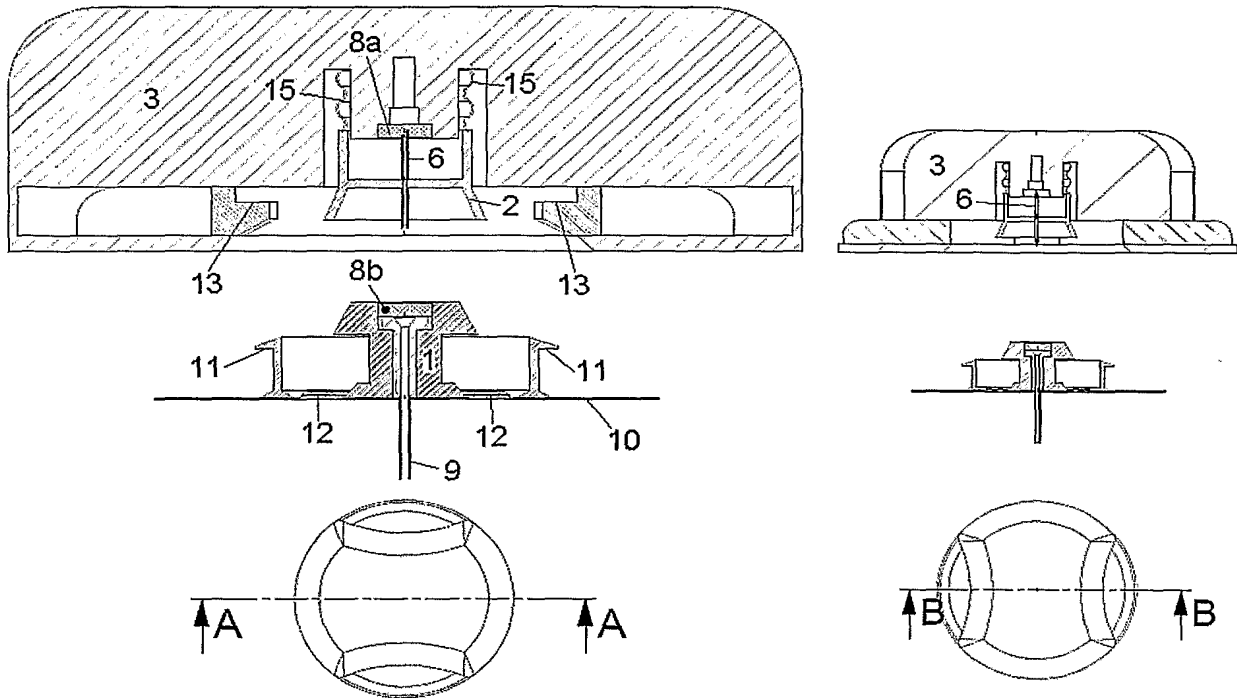


Figure 12

8/27

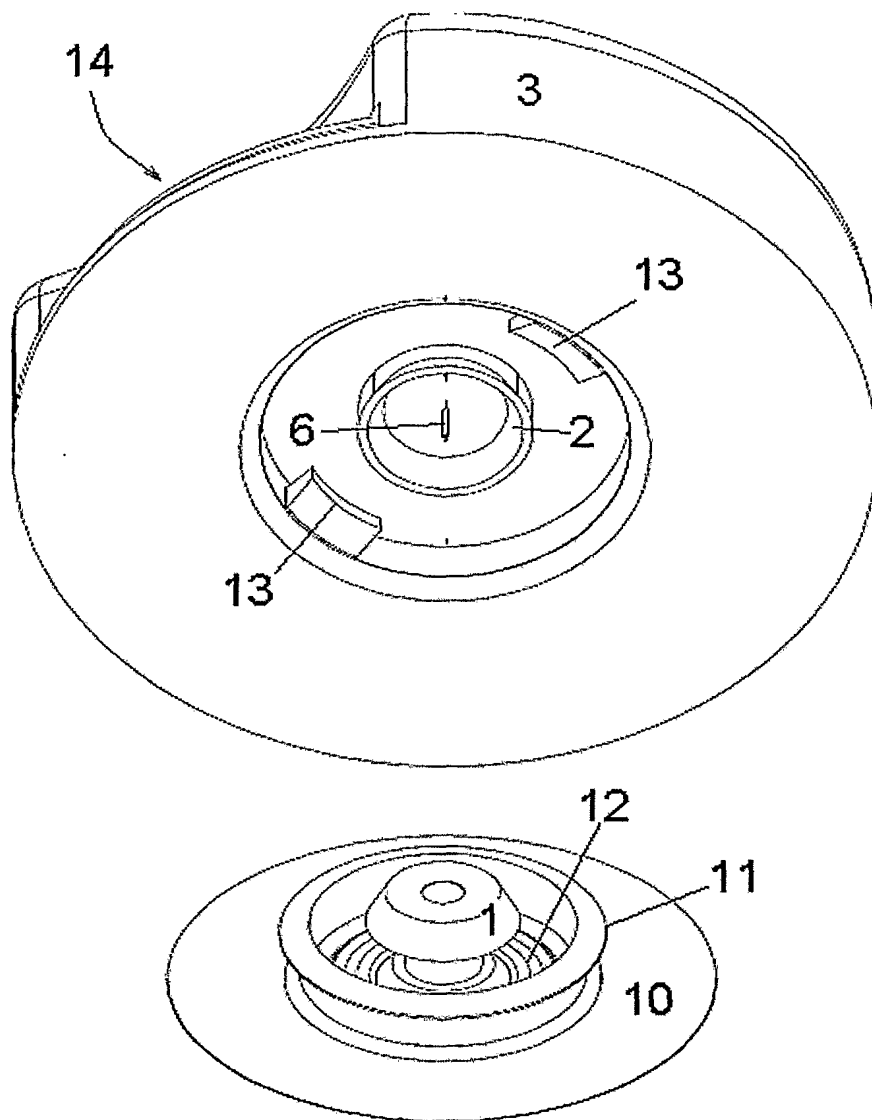
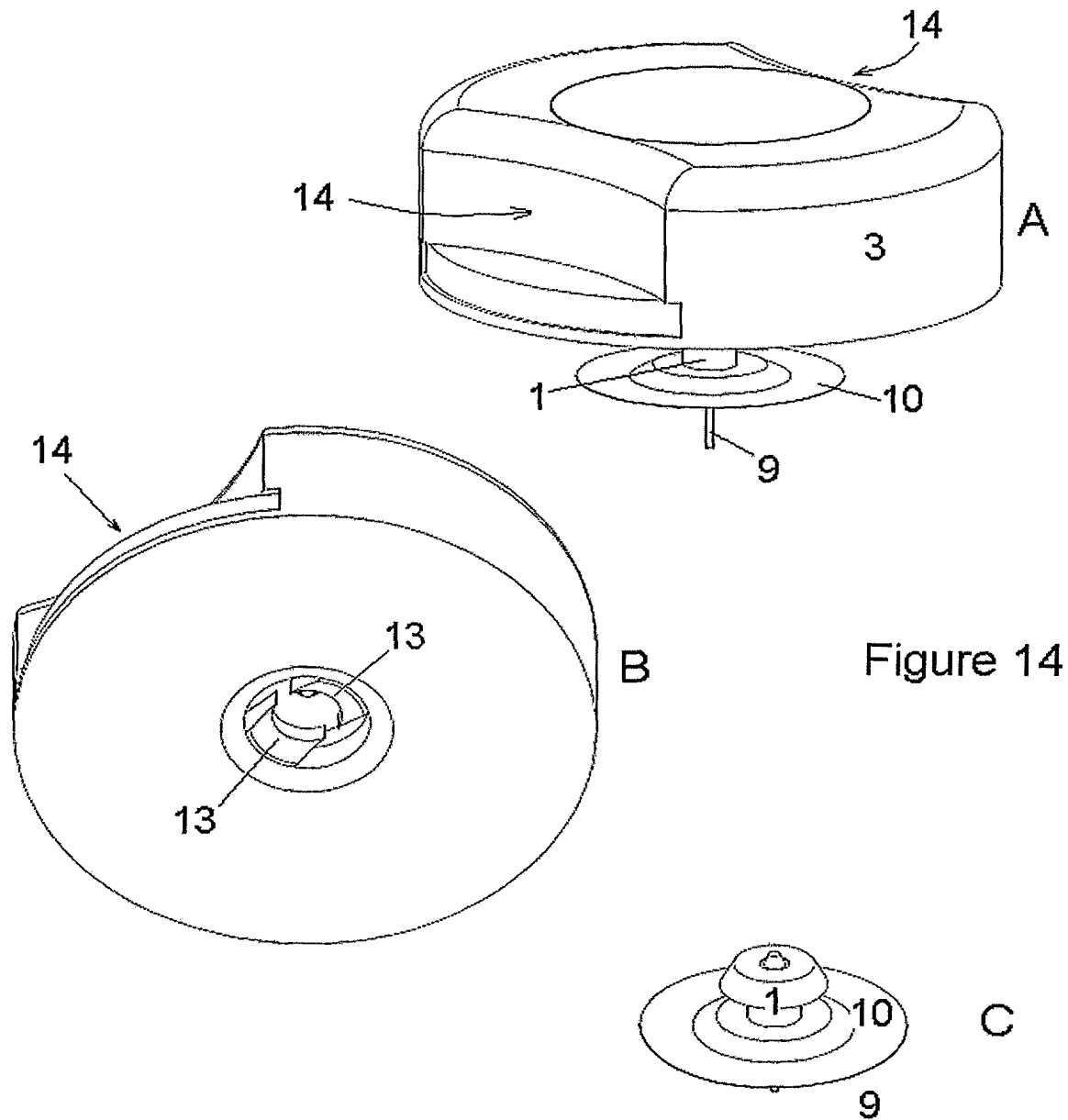


Figure 13

9/27



10/27

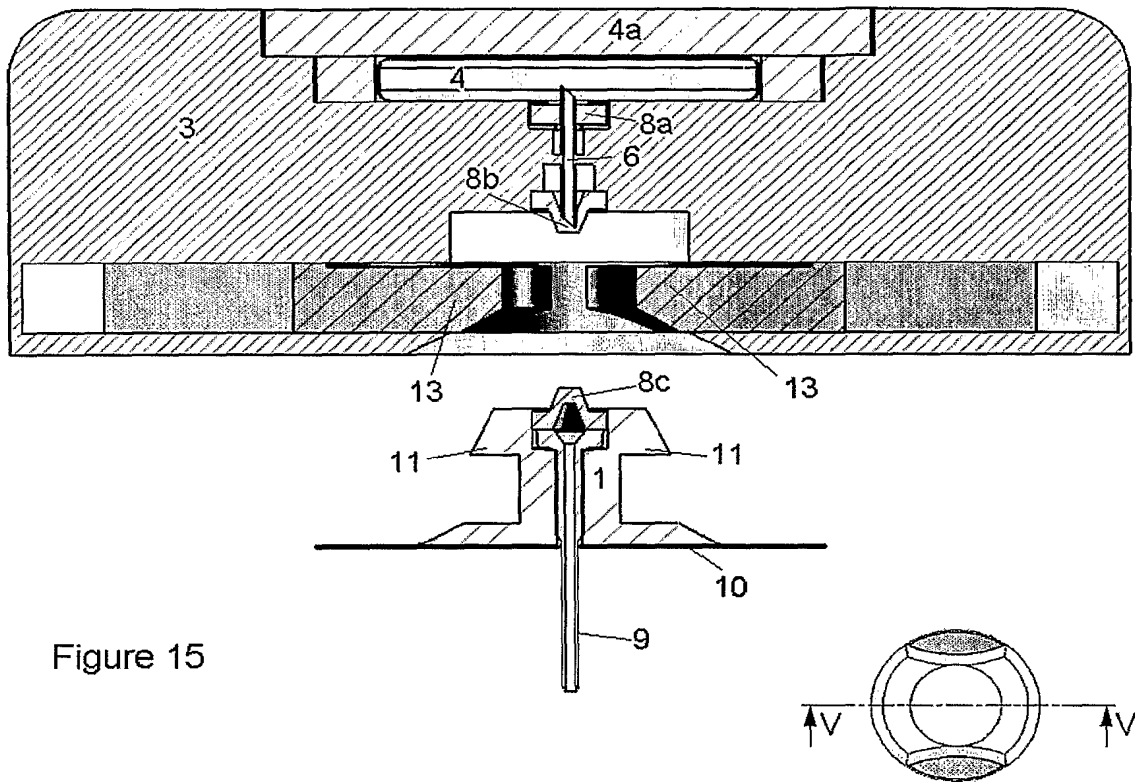


Figure 15

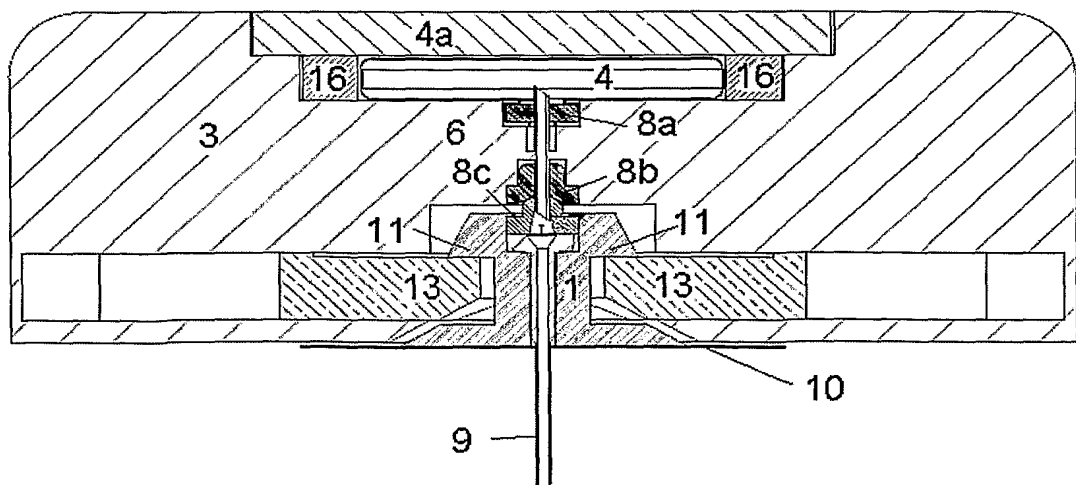


Figure 16

11/27

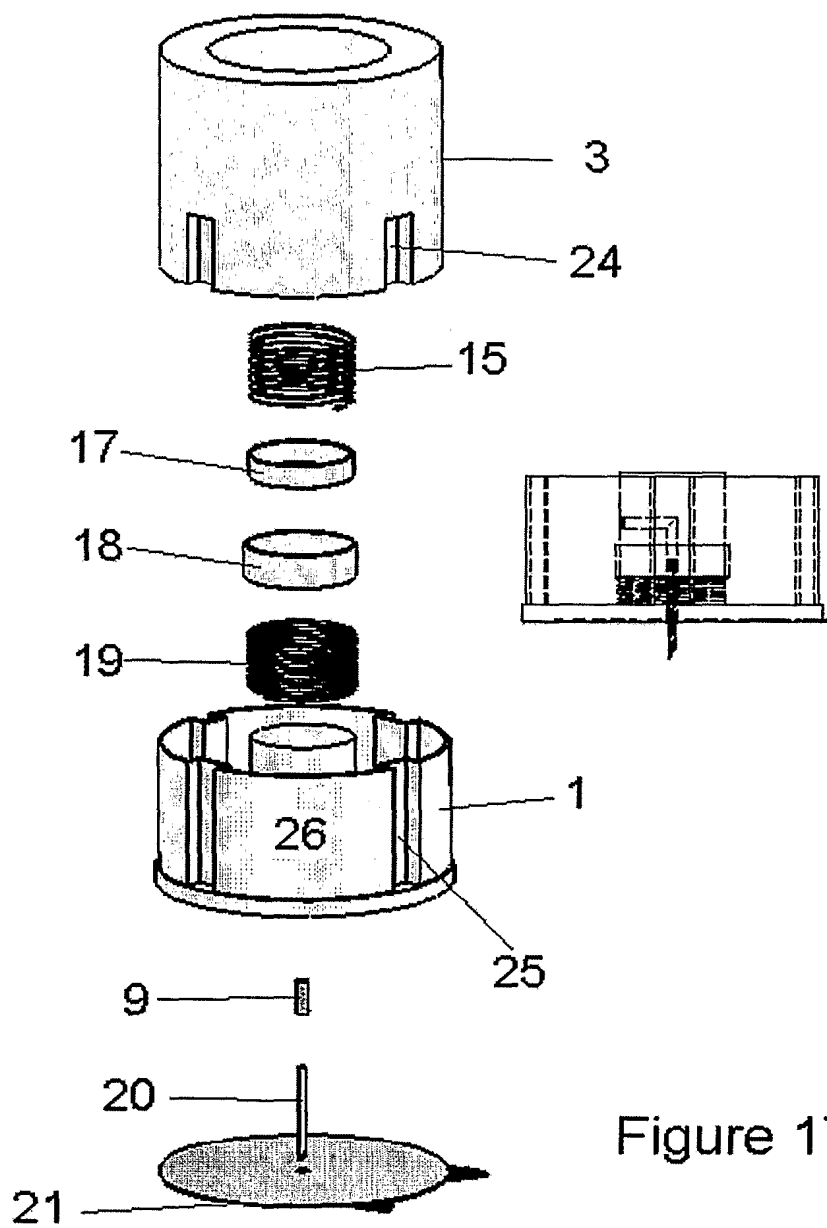


Figure 17

12/27

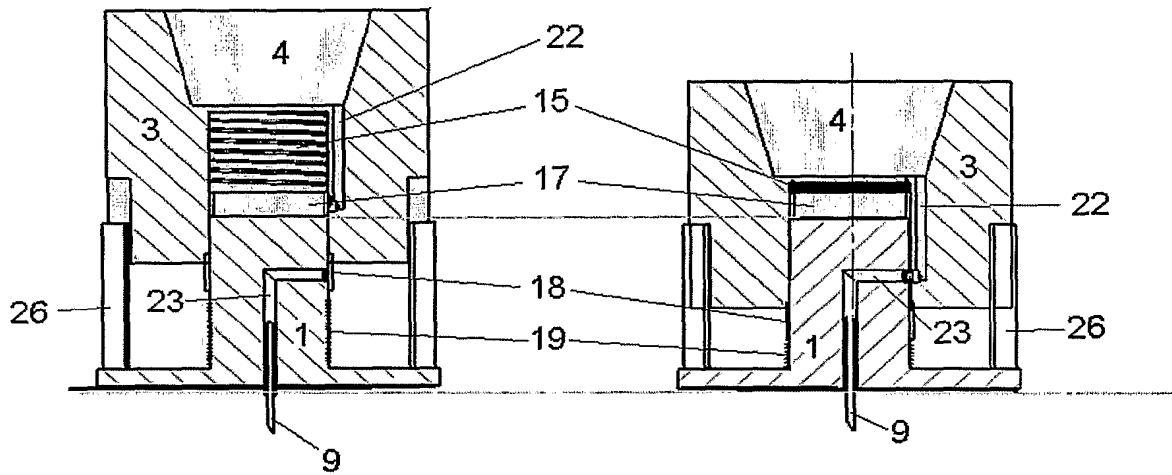
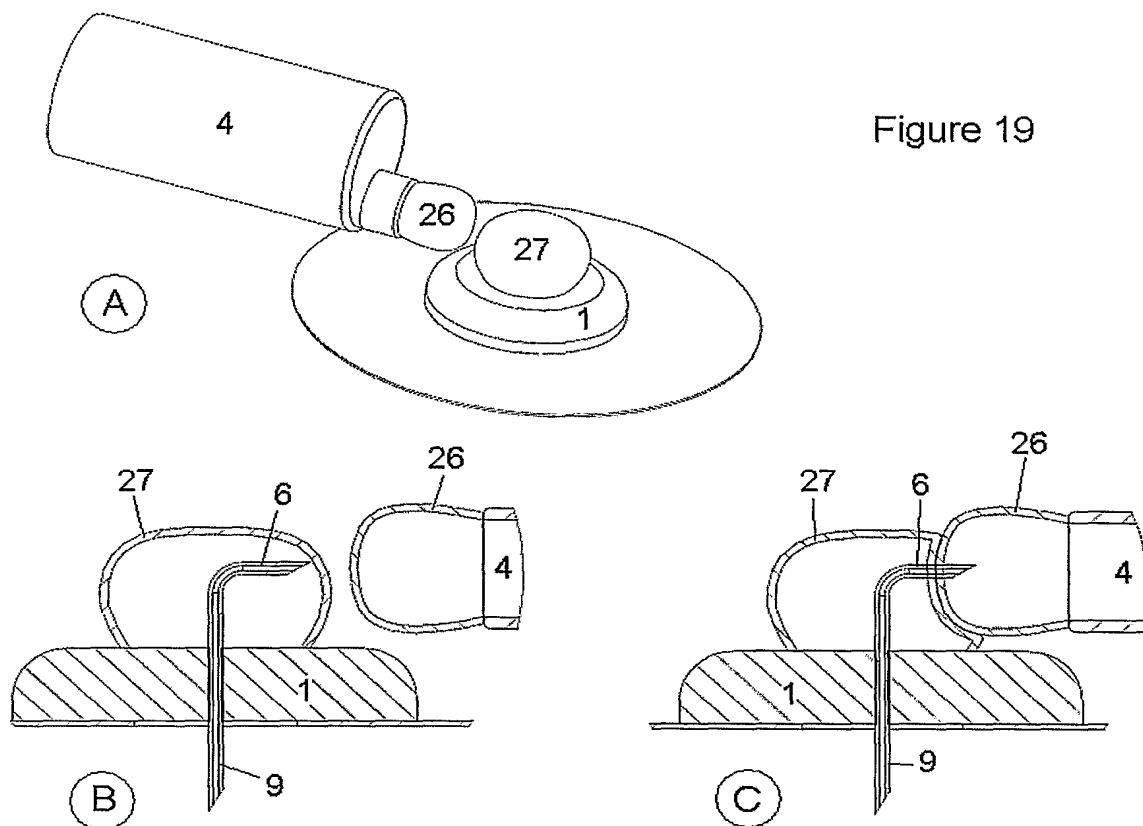


Figure 18A

Figure 18B



14/27

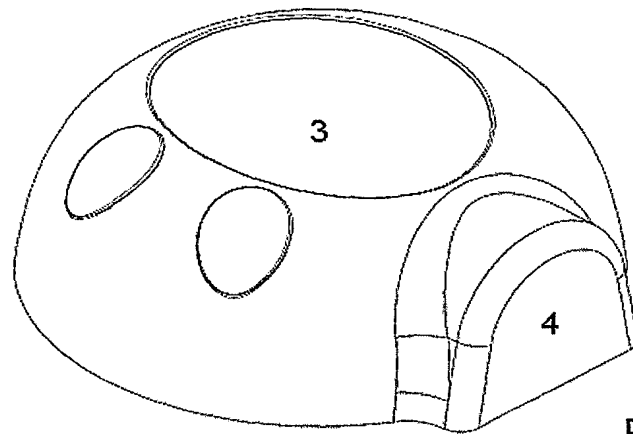


Fig. 20

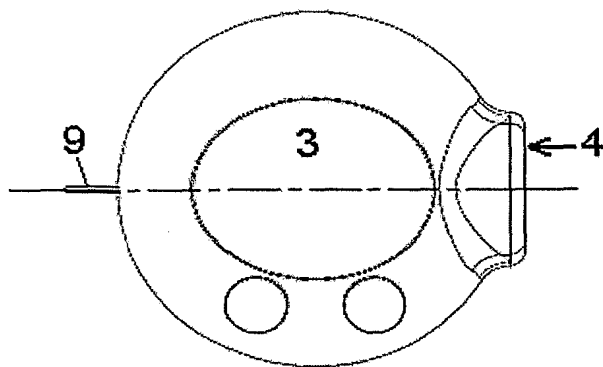
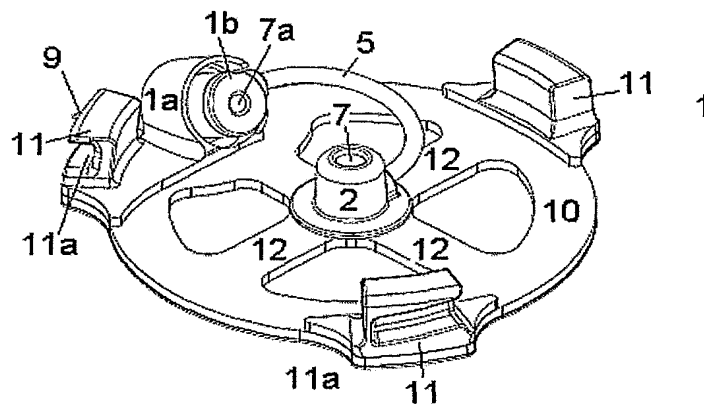
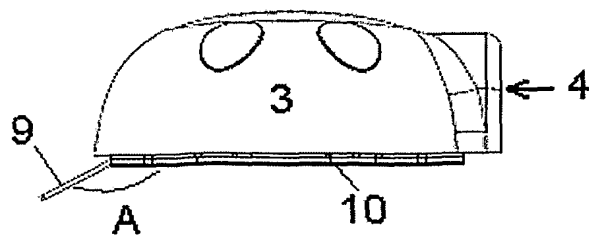


Fig. 21



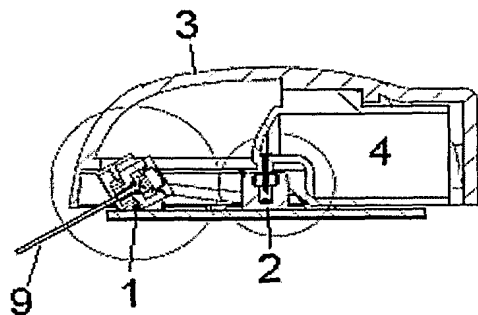


Fig. 22

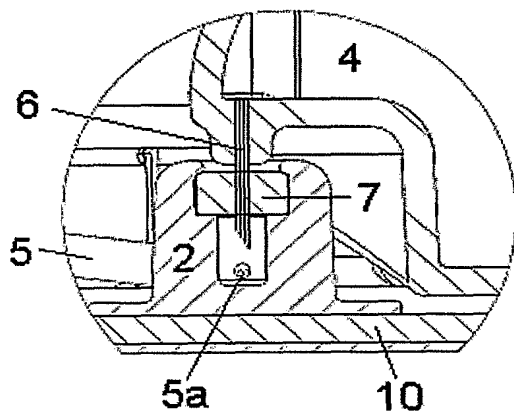


Fig. 23

16/27

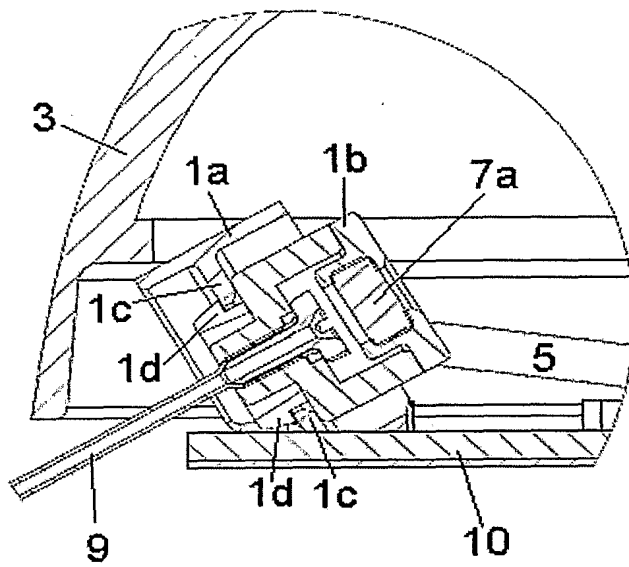


Fig. 24

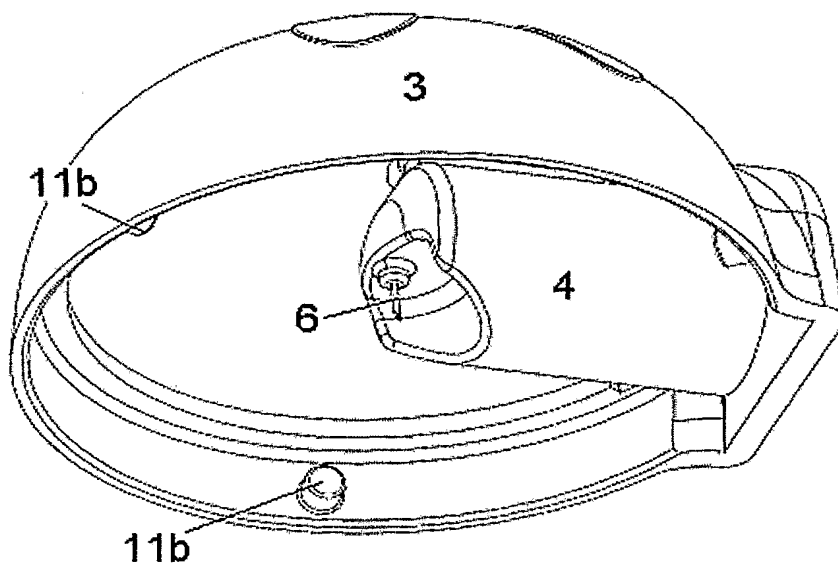


Fig. 25

17/27

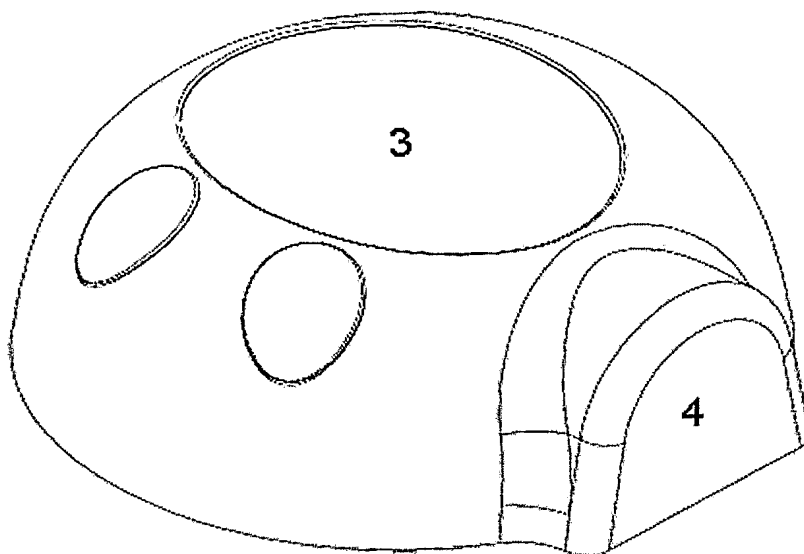
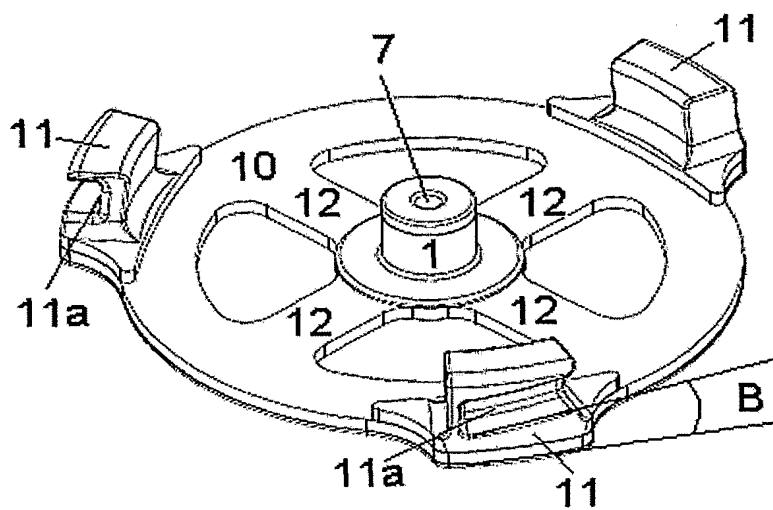
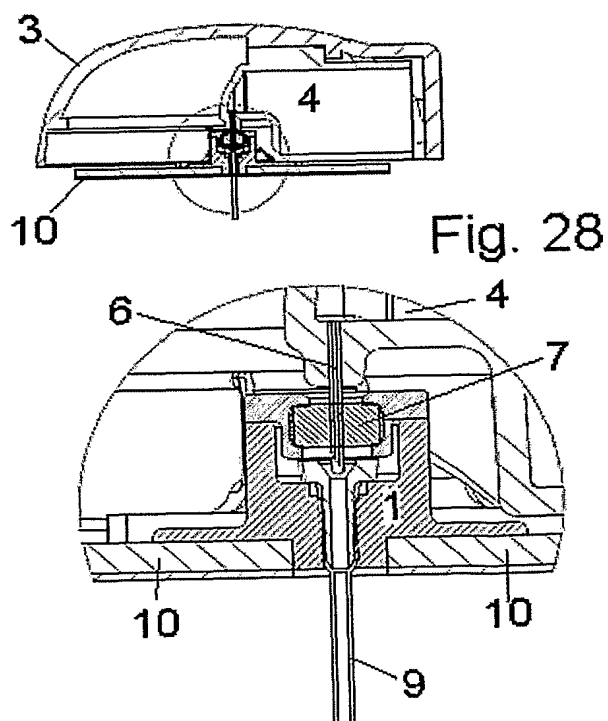
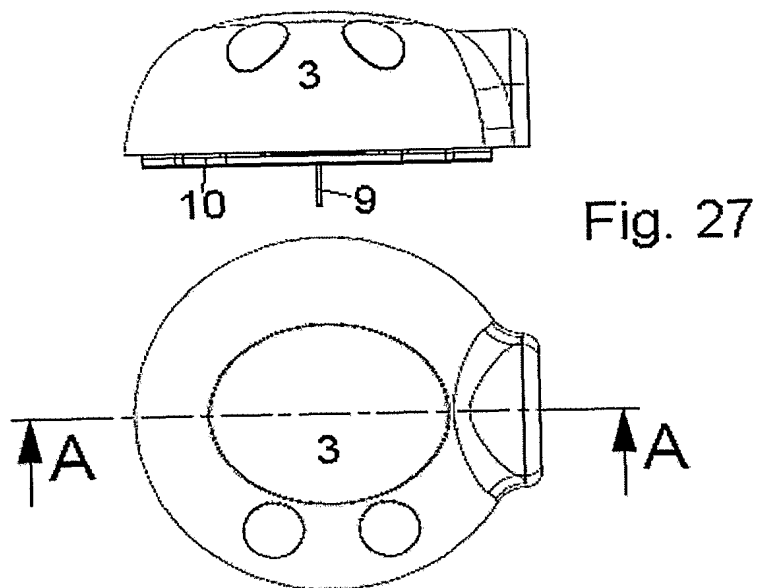


Fig. 26



18/27



19/27

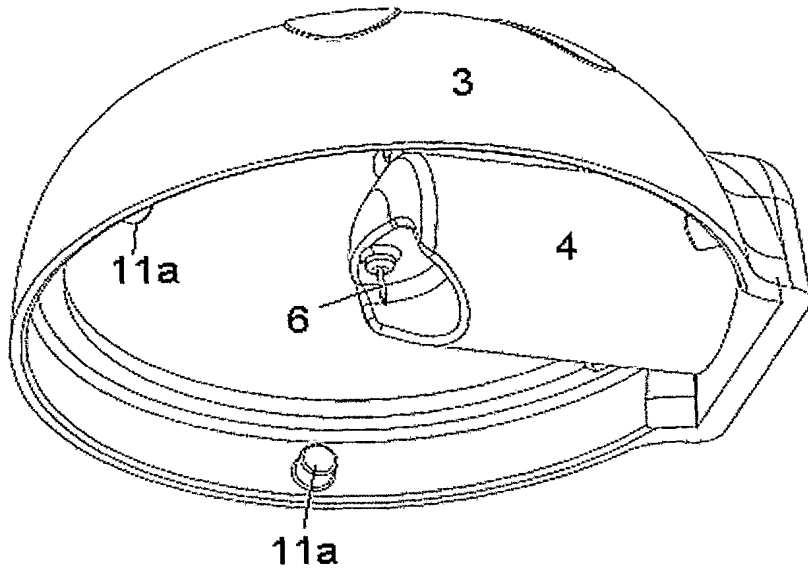


Fig. 29

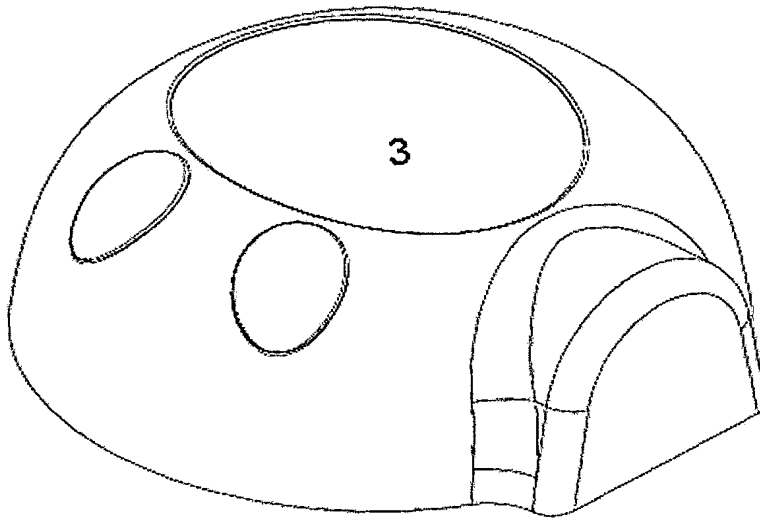
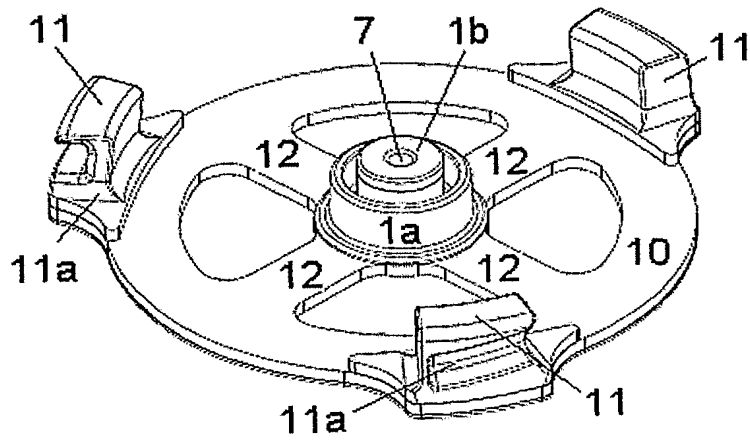


Fig. 30



20/27

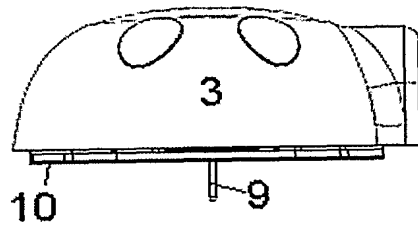


Fig. 31

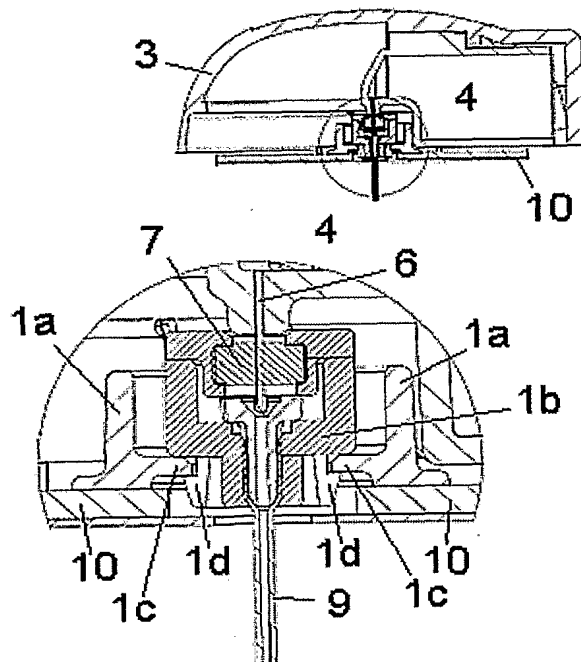
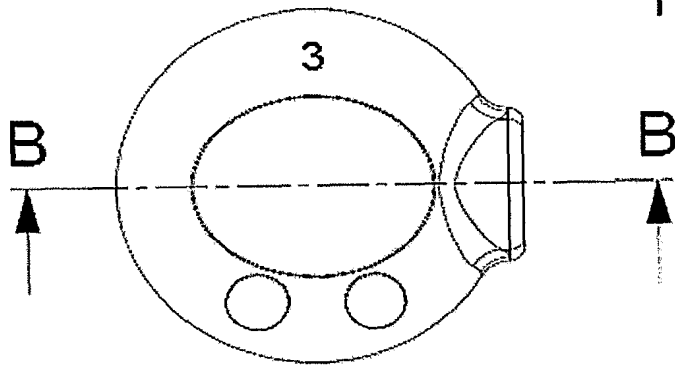


Fig. 32

21/27

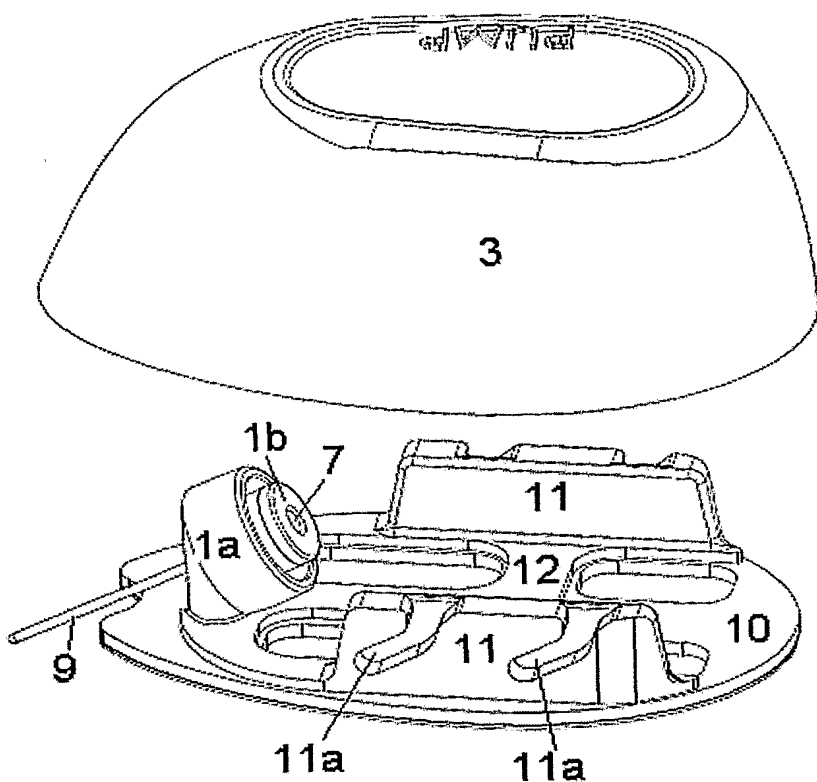


Fig. 33

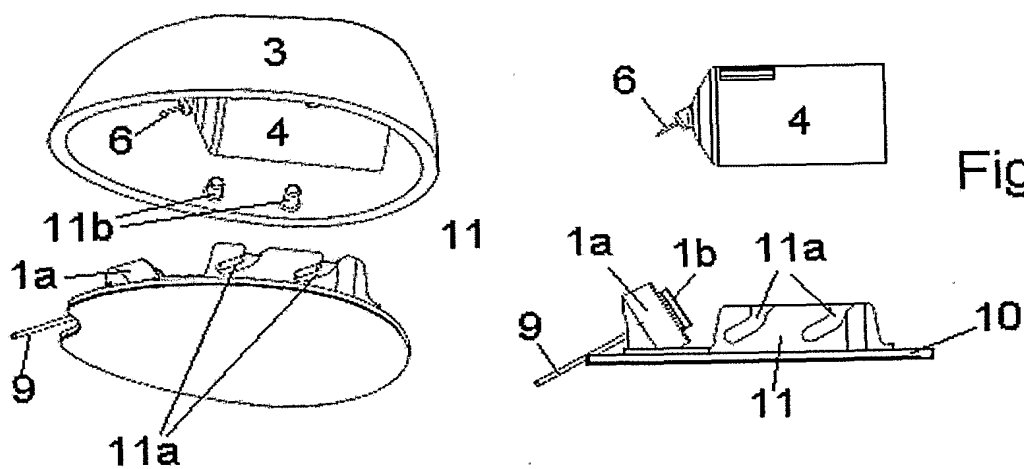
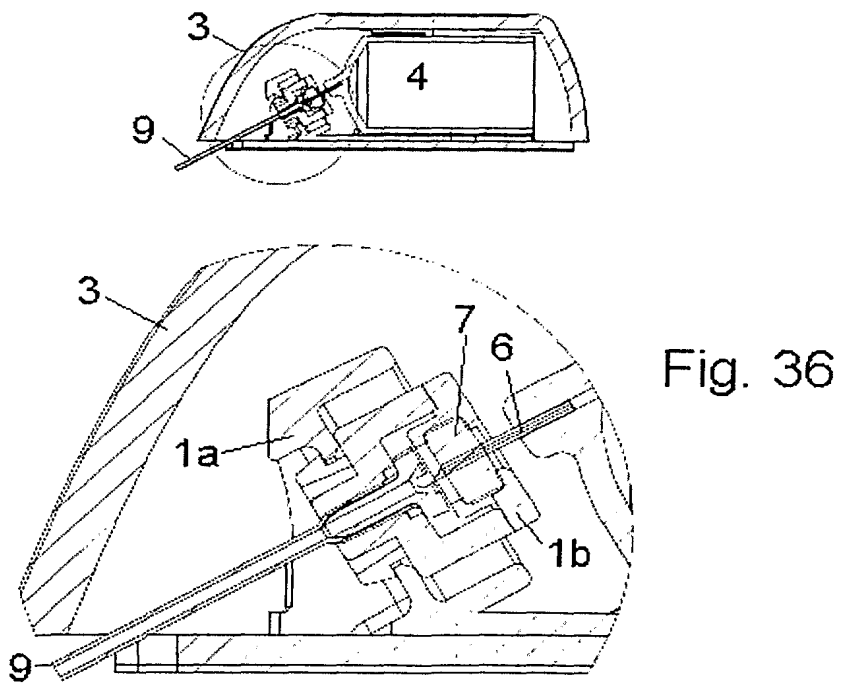
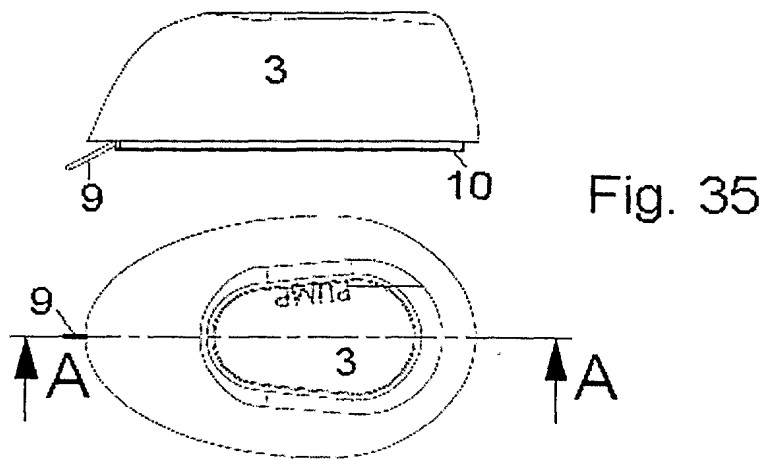


Fig. 34

22/27



23/27

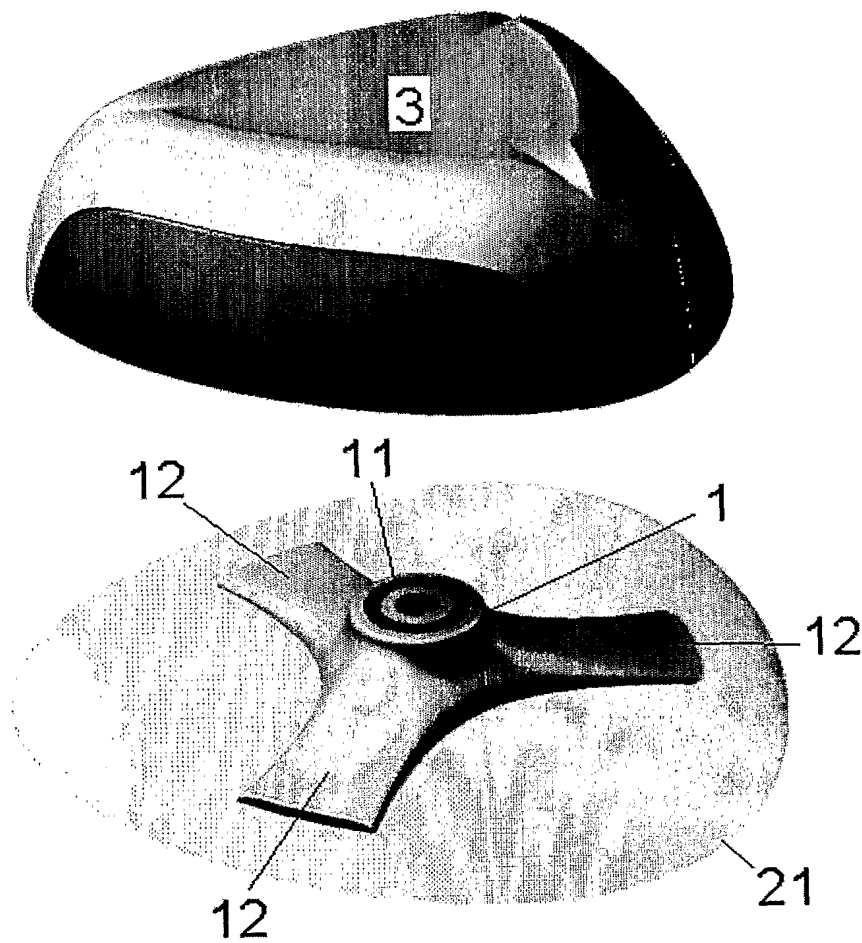
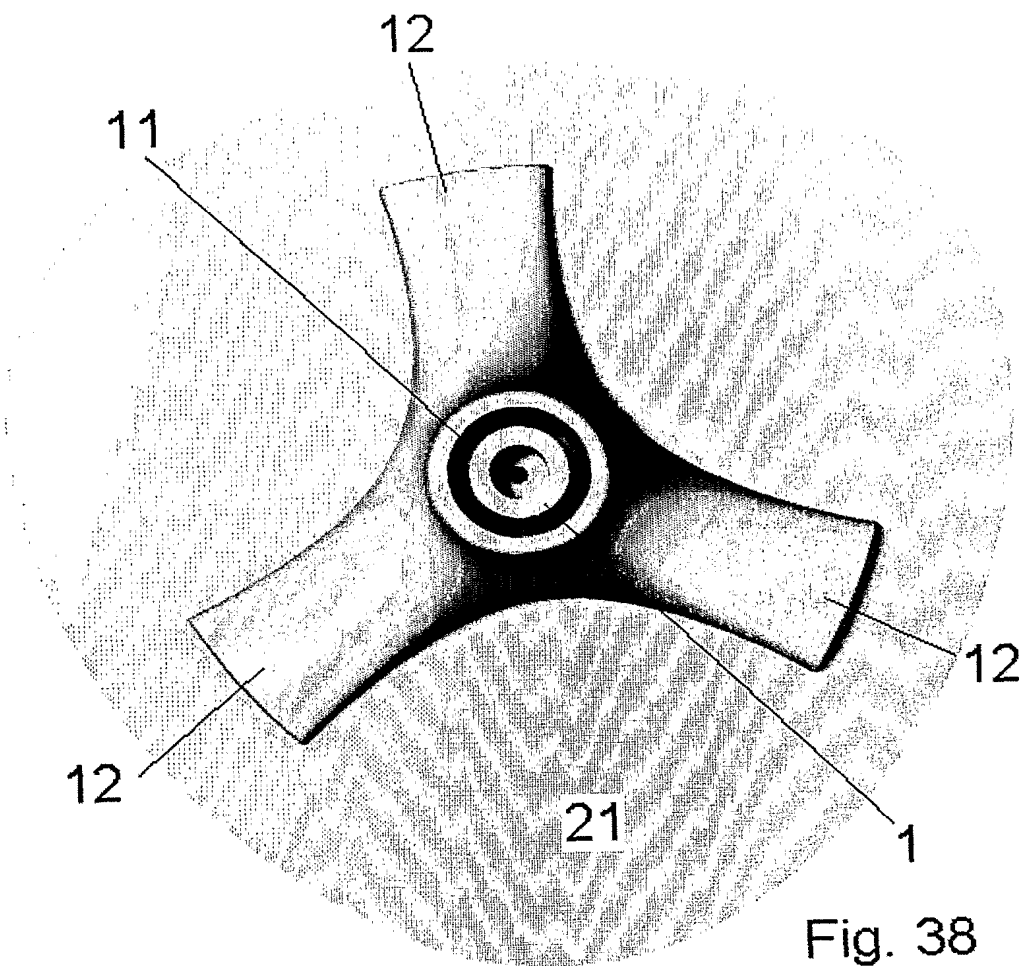


Fig. 37

24/27



25/27

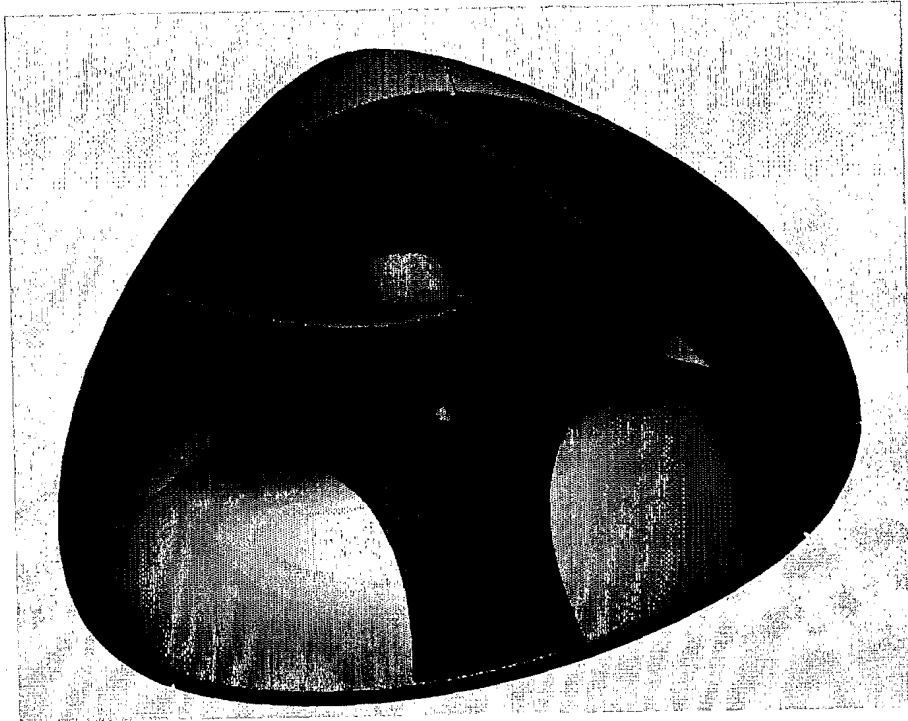


Fig. 39a

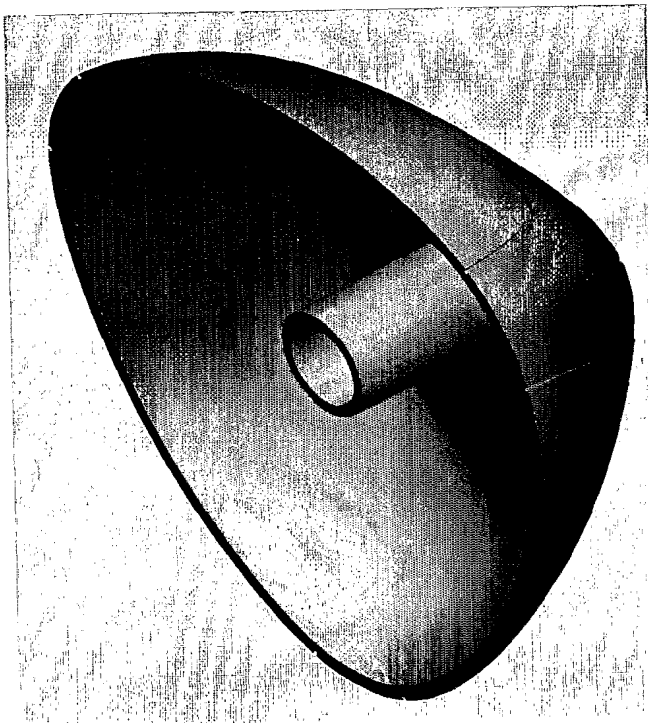
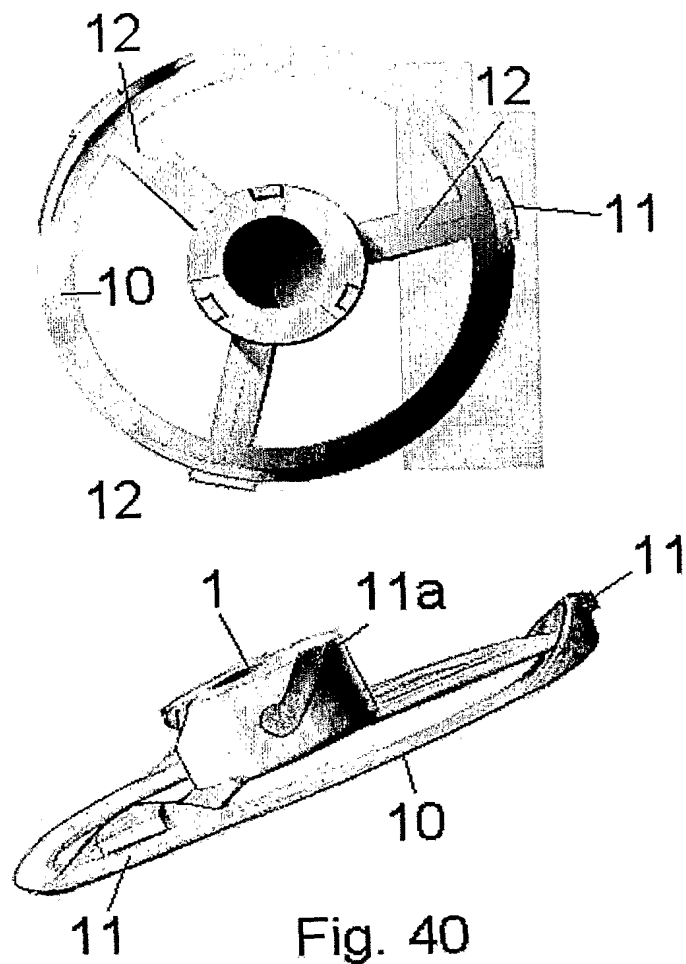


Fig. 39b

26/27



27/27

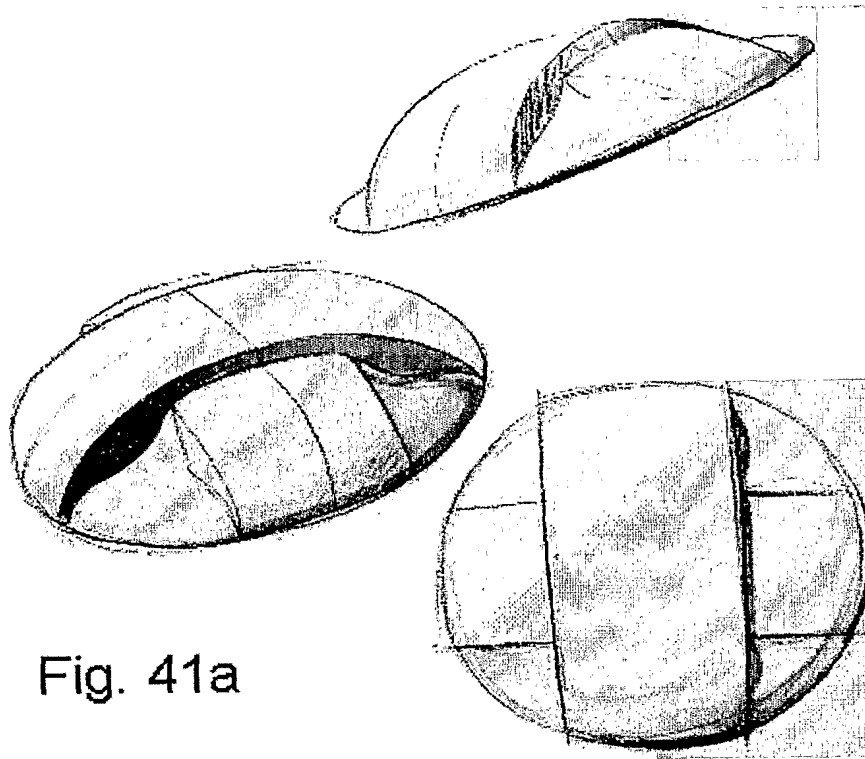


Fig. 41a

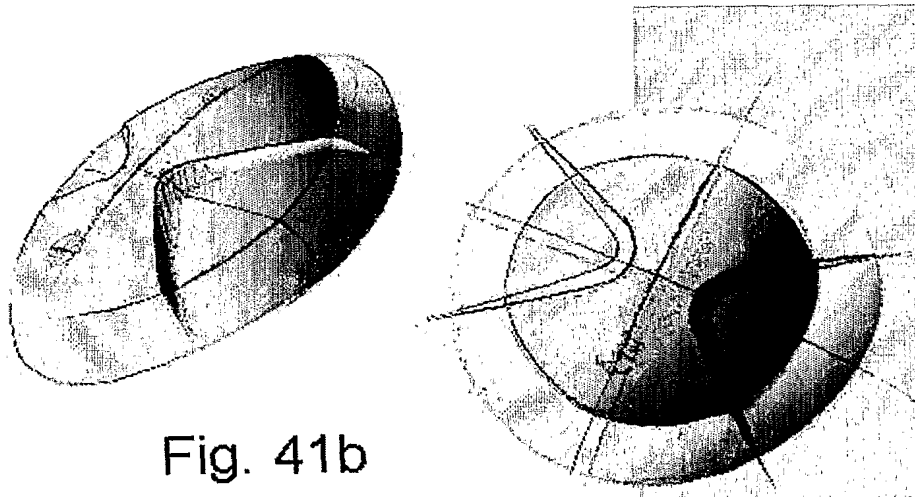


Fig. 41b

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/DK2006/000737

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61M5/142 A61M5/158

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2003/088238 A1 (POULSEN JENS ULRIK ET AL) 8 May 2003 (2003-05-08) paragraphs [0066], [0104], [0122] figure 7C	1, 4, 6-8, 15, 16, 23, 33
Y		9, 10, 27-29, 32
Y	WO 03/026728 A (MAERSK MEDICAL AS [DK]; MOGENSEN LASSE WESSELTOFT [DK]; GOERANSSON MAG) 3 April 2003 (2003-04-03) figures 1-11, 17, 18 page 15, line 30 - page 16, line 19	9, 10, 27-29, 32
A		1

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 February 2007

Date of mailing of the international search report

01/03/2007

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Schultz, Ottmar

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/DK2006/000737

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 02/40083 A (INSULET CORPORATION) 23 May 2002 (2002-05-23) paragraphs [0066], [0072], [0093] figures 1-8,11,18 -----	1
A	EP 1 495 775 A (NOVO NORDISK A/S) 12 January 2005 (2005-01-12) cited in the application the whole document -----	1
A	EP 0 937 475 A (BECTON, DICKINSON AND COMPANY; BECTON DICKINSON AND COMPANY) 25 August 1999 (1999-08-25) paragraphs [0026], [0027] figures 12-14 -----	1
A	EP 1 527 792 A (NOVO NORDISK AS [DK]) 4 May 2005 (2005-05-04) cited in the application figure 15 -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/DK2006/000737

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2003088238	A1	08-05-2003	US 2006122577 A1	08-06-2006
WO 03026728	A	03-04-2003	AU 2005211676 A1	13-10-2005
			BR 0212859 A	13-10-2004
			CA 2460637 A1	03-04-2003
			CN 1558782 A	29-12-2004
			EP 1429826 A1	23-06-2004
			JP 2005503243 T	03-02-2005
			MX PA04002713 A	04-11-2005
WO 0240083	A	23-05-2002	AU 3978102 A	27-05-2002
			CA 2427567 A1	23-05-2002
			CN 1612758 A	04-05-2005
			EP 1341569 A2	10-09-2003
			JP 2004532659 T	28-10-2004
EP 1495775	A	12-01-2005	NONE	
EP 0937475	A	25-08-1999	CA 2261408 A1	20-08-1999
			DE 69925055 D1	09-06-2005
			DE 69925055 T2	02-02-2006
			JP 3741889 B2	01-02-2006
			JP 11313889 A	16-11-1999
			JP 2006021055 A	26-01-2006
			US 5957895 A	28-09-1999
			US 6074369 A	13-06-2000
EP 1527792	A	04-05-2005	CN 1874809 A	06-12-2006